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HARVARD UNIVERSITY

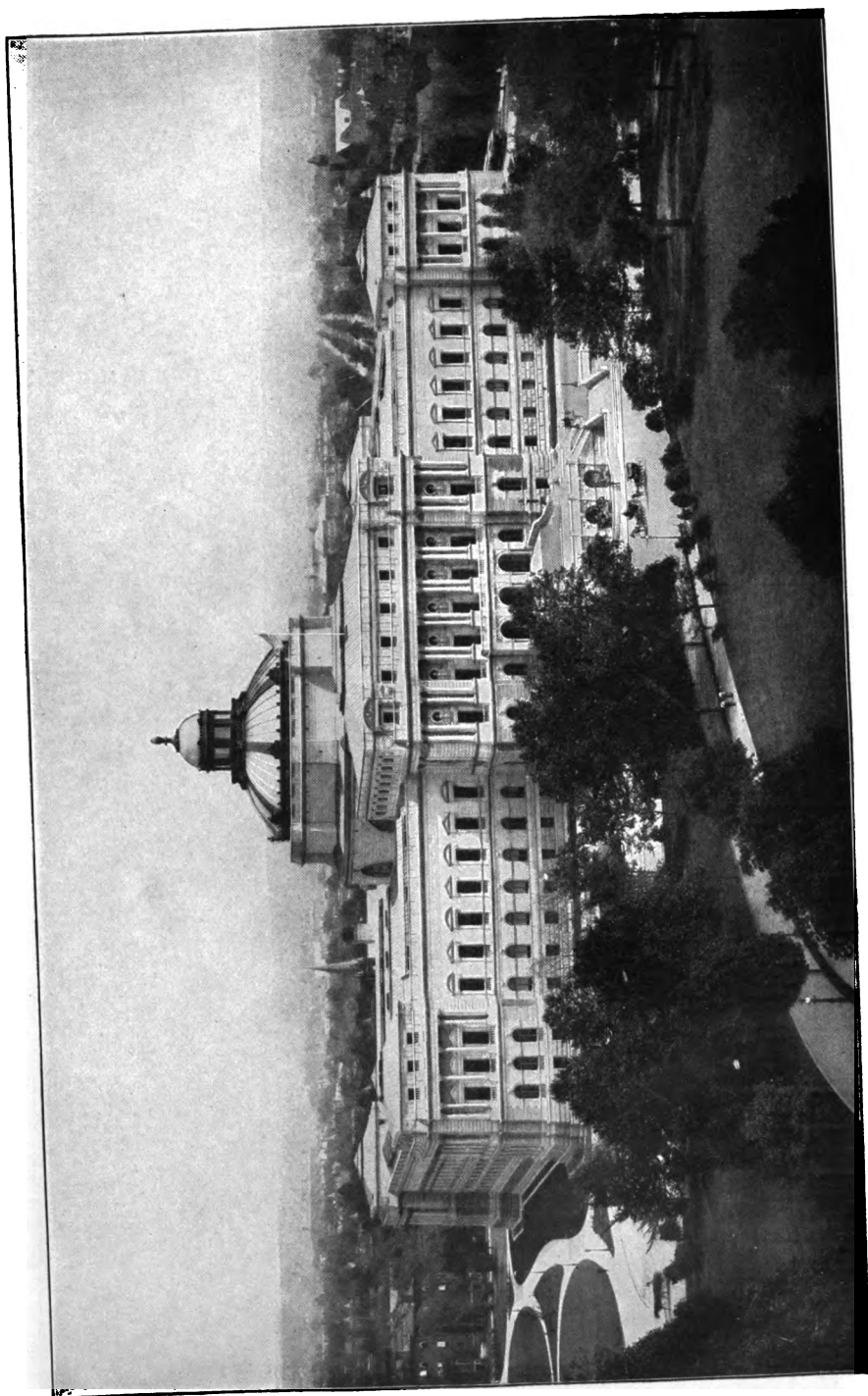
LIBRARY

OF THE

GRAY HERBARIUM

Received

7 Feb. 1921



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

AND

REPORT OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY
BUILDING AND GROUNDS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30
1920



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1920

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FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

"TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TO BE PLACED IN THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AND ADMINISTERED THEREIN BY THE
AUTHORITIES THEREOF."

LIST OF OFFICERS

LIBRARIANS SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE LIBRARY

1802-1807—John Beckley, Clerk of the House of Representatives and Librarian
1807-1815—Patrick Magruder, Clerk of the House of Representatives and Librarian
1815-1829—George Watterston
1829-1861—John Silva Meehan
1861-1864—John G. Stephenson
1864-1897 (*June 30*)—Ainsworth Rand Spofford
1897 (*July 1*)-*January 17, 1899*—John Russell Young
1899 (*April 5*)—Herbert Putnam

LIBRARY STAFF

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

HERBERT PUTNAM—Librarian of Congress
APPLETON PRENTISS CLARK GRIFFIN—Chief Assistant Librarian
Allen Richards Boyd—Chief Clerk
Jessica Louise Farnum—Secretary

DIVISIONS

Reading Room—Frederick William Ashley, Superintendent; Hugh Alexander Morrison, Representatives Reading Room, John Graham Morrison, Henry Eastman Lower, chief assistants
Division of Bibliography—Herman Henry Bernard Meyer, Chief
Card Division—Charles Harris Hastings, Chief
Catalogue Division—Charles Martel, Chief
Classification Division—Clarence W. Perley, Chief
Division of Documents—Henry John Harris, Chief
Legislative Reference—(Under the direction of the Law Librarian)
Charles Warren Collins, jr., administrative assistant
Division of Manuscripts—Charles Moore, Acting Chief
Division of Maps and Charts—Philip Lee Phillips, Chief
Division of Music—Walter R. Whittlesey, assistant in charge
Order Division—William Adams Slade, Chief
Division of Periodicals—Yale Oldknow Millington, Acting Chief
Division of Prints—Richard Austin Rice, Acting Chief
Semitic Division—Israel Schapiro, in charge
Smithsonian Deposit—Paul Brockett, Custodian (office at Smithsonian Institution); Francis Henry Parsons, assistant in charge
Law Library—Charles Warren Collins, jr., Law Librarian

6 *Report of the Librarian of Congress*

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

THORVALD SOLBERG—Register of Copyrights

WILLIAM LINCOLN BROWN—Assistant Register of Copyrights

LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Printing—John W. Childress, foreman

Binding—R. C. Lohmeyer, foreman

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

FRANK LLOYD AVERILL—Superintendent

Wade H. Rabbitt—Chief Clerk

Charles E. Ray—Chief Engineer

Damon Warren Harding—Electrician

John G. Deitrick—Captain of the watch

ROLL OF HONOR

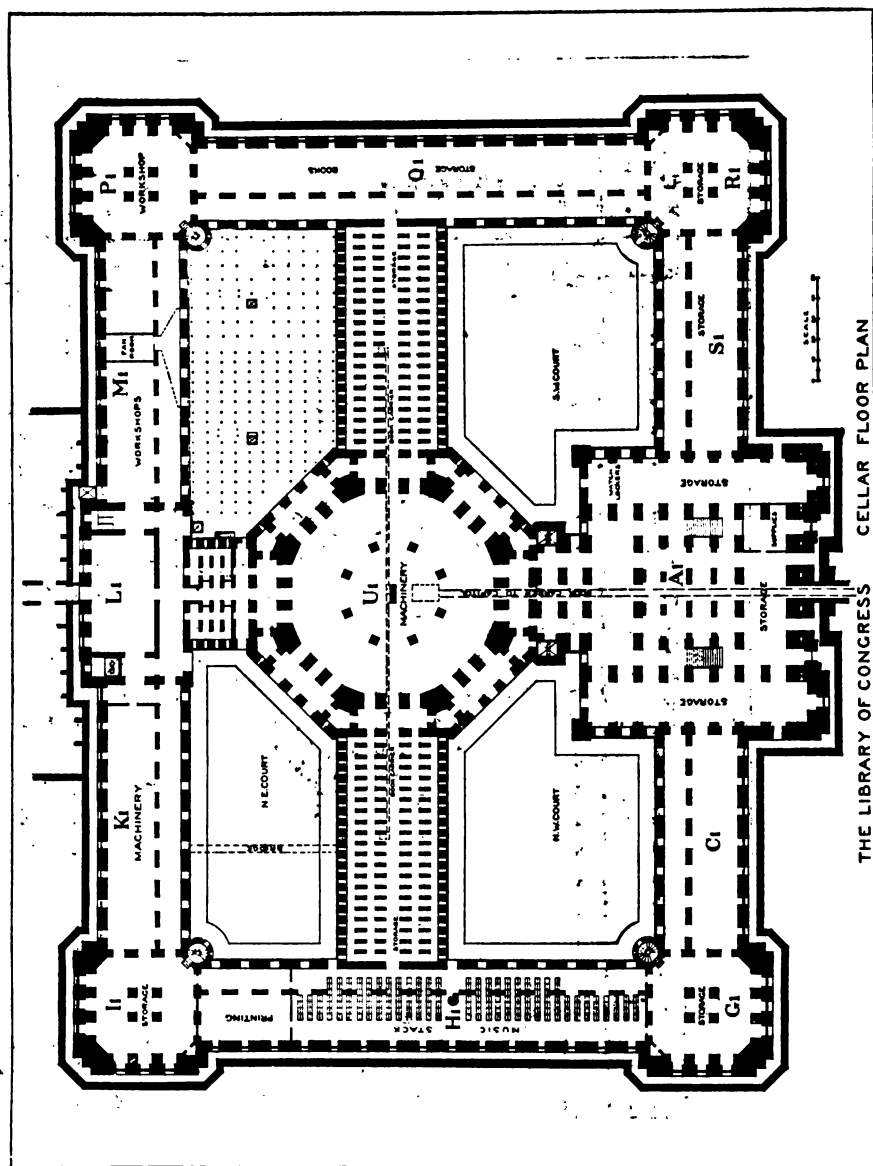
The following men from the Library died in the military service of the country in the war with Germany:

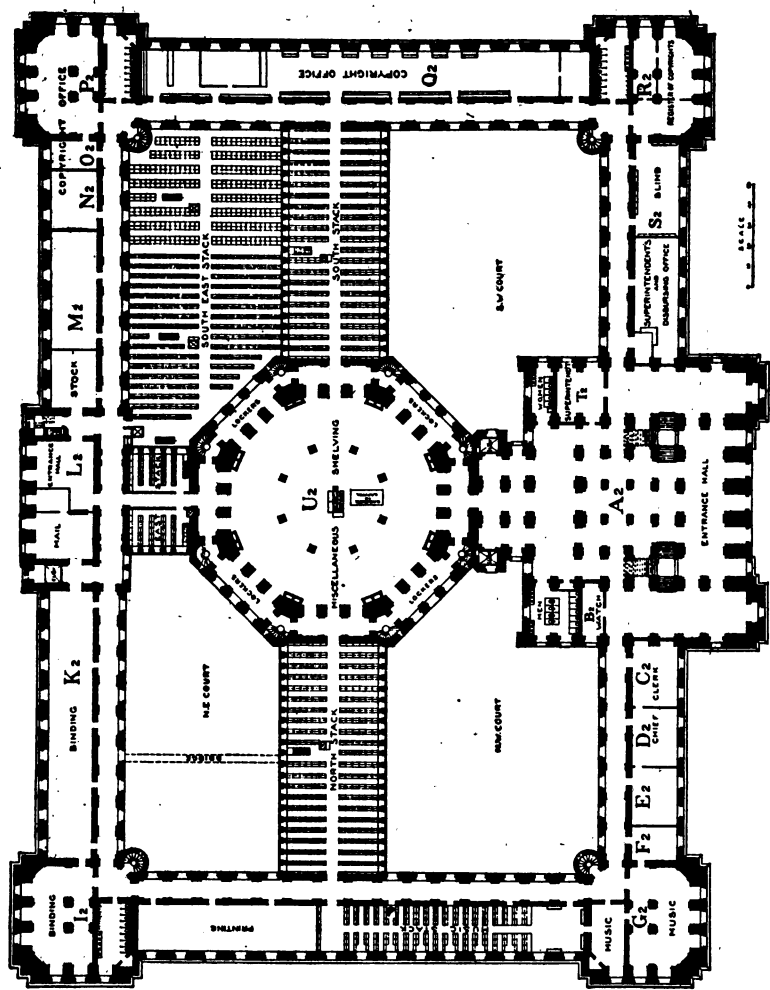
Corporal CHARLES EDWIN CHAMBERS (Smithsonian Division), Company C., 312th Machine Gun Battalion

Lieutenant EDWARD THEODORE COMEGYS (Copyright Office), 11th Aero Squadron

Corporal FRANK EDWARD DUNKIN (Copyright Office), Company I, 54th U. S. Infantry

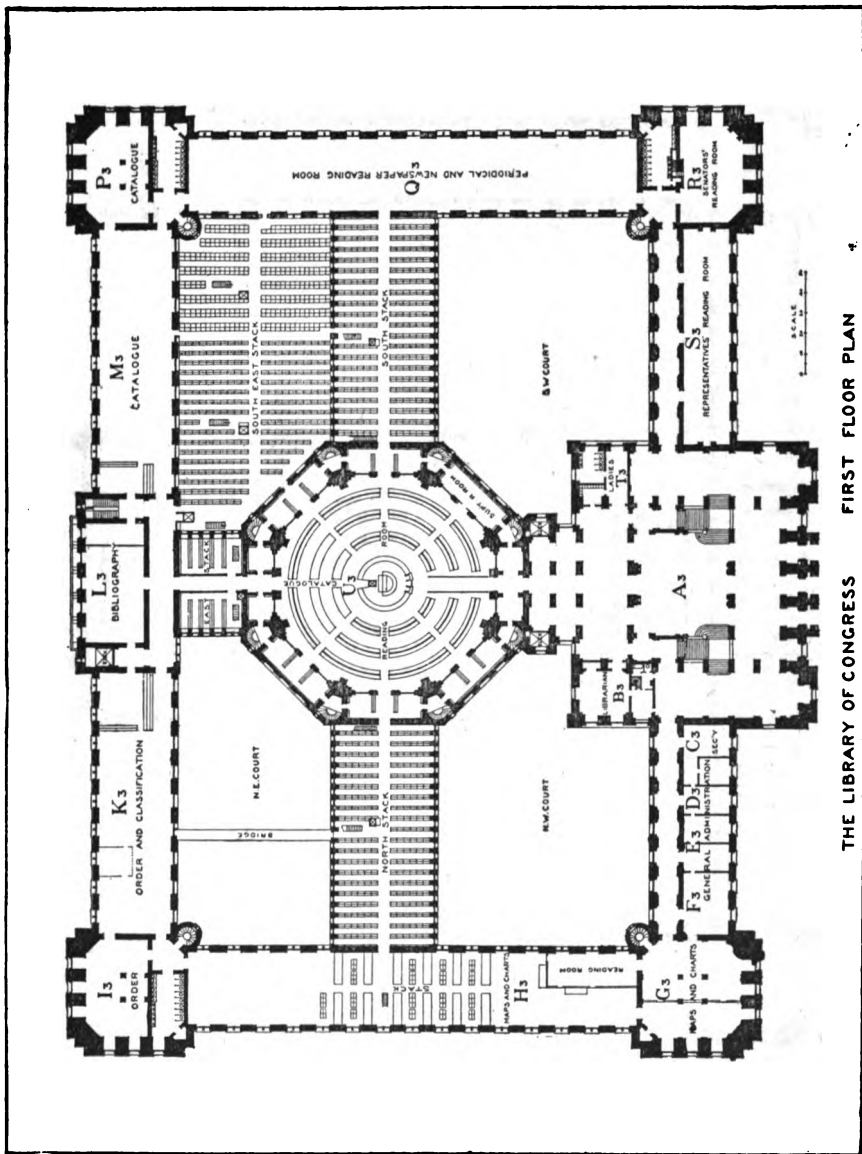
Private JOHN WOODBURY WHEELER (Superintendent Building and Grounds force), Signal Corps, U. S. A.



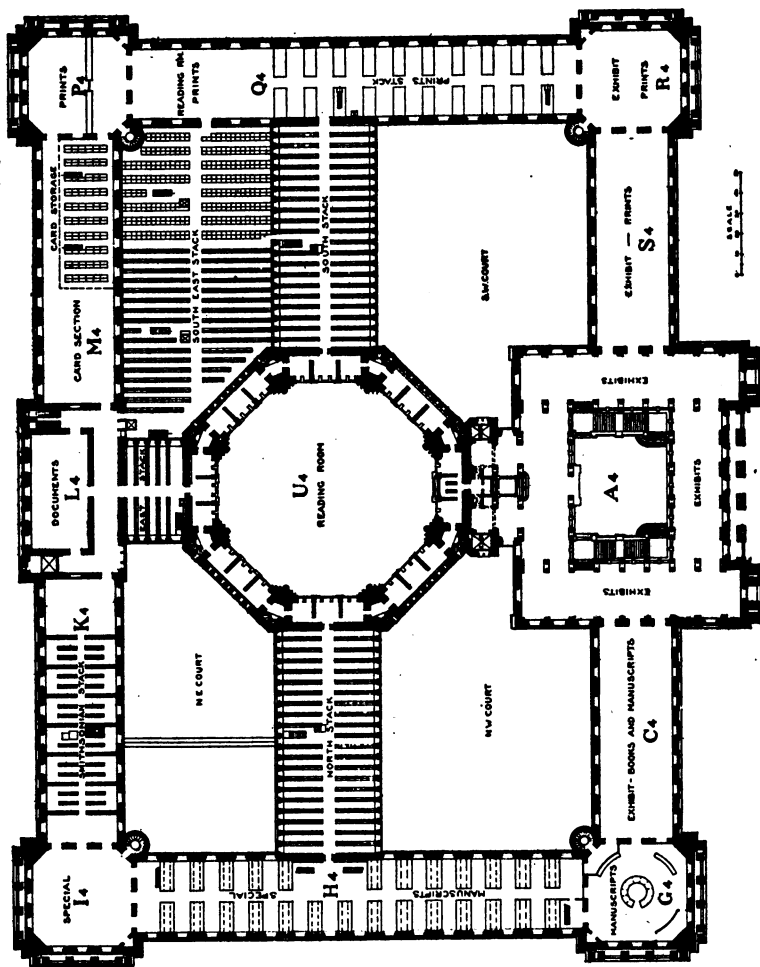


THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

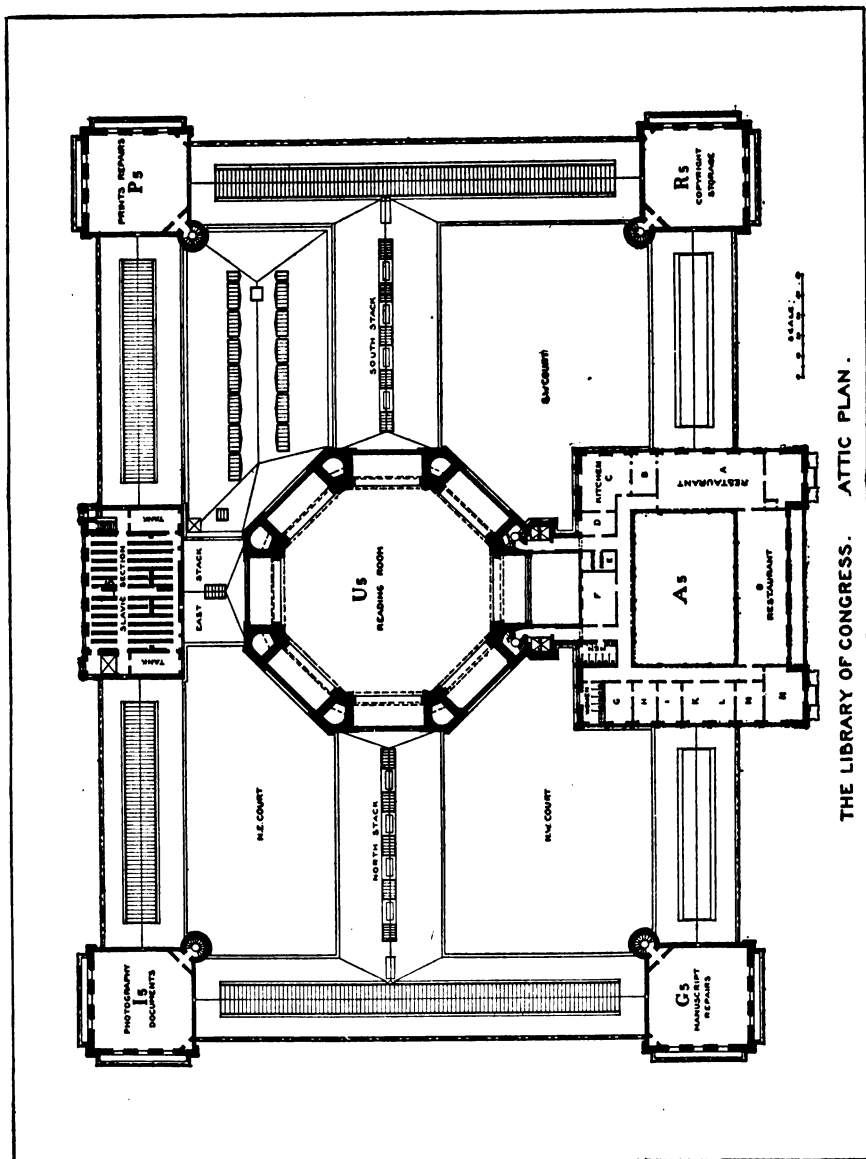




THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FIRST FLOOR PLAN



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. ATTIC PLAN.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington D. C., December 6, 1920

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1920. The report of the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds (and Disbursing Officer) follows, beginning at page 211. That of the Register of Copyrights is, as usual, attached as Appendix II.

In my report of last year (page 11) I named as "pressing" four needs of the Library in connection with its internal administration. They were:

1. A fundamental readjustment of the salary schedule, to adapt it to the present cost of living;
2. A (few) additional positions, to perfect the organization;
3. Additional equipment for the accommodation of material in certain divisions, particularly the Map and Music;
4. A bookstack in the Northeast courtyard.

These four needs still exist, and their urgency has of course intensified with the delay in meeting them.

SERVICE

The first (readjustment of the salary schedule) seemed in prospect of remedy through the Joint Commission on reclassification of salaries whose survey and recommendations were to cover the entire governmental establishment.

The inquiry was had, a report was submitted to Congress, and the report included a reclassification of the Library service.

Unfortunately it was submitted (in March) too late for attention by Congress during the last session; its salary schedules were incomplete; and the application of the classification and of the schedules to the existing service (i. e., the allocation of the individual employees) was left still to be effected by the Civil Service commission. Moreover, as regarded the Library service, the schedules themselves as reported so vary from those proposed by the Advisory Committee of Librarians as apparently to require revision.

Much therefore remains to be done before possible action by Congress in a specific appropriation bill. It is the prayer of the Library staff—as of the service generally—that the way may be cleared for such action at the next session.

Meantime, the hardship upon the Library employees is disproportionate from the fact that the present Library scale is even lower than that in the other branches of the service.

The situation as affecting one of our divisions is well indicated in the report of the Superintendent of the Reading Room, in the following passage:

“The adjournment of Congress on June 5, 1920, brought to the Reading Room service the first real opportunity of a return to normal conditions since December 6, 1915. During the period of four and a half years between these dates Congress was in session all but 269 days. The six brief congressional vacations intervening (two of them of less than 12 days each) afforded only breathing spells before other sessions of redoubled pressure; and these short periods of relief all came either in the spring or late in the fall, outside the limits of the usual summer vacation season when rest and recreation are found to be most satisfactory for jaded minds and bodies.

"This long period of stress brought to our staff scarcely any increase in its numerical strength, but very great increases in the work to be done in meeting demands for material on war-time and reconstruction problems; great increases in the difficulties arising from the sudden creation of many governmental boards and bureaus without any provision for organizing and centralizing contact with the Library of Congress.

"Greatest burden of all, however, was the constant loss of experienced assistants, the constant loss of their half-trained successors, and the constant loss of the raw recruits who in their turn succeeded. Of the staff as constituted in December, 1915, less than half are still in the service; the other half has had to be replaced *in toto* more than four times. The service rolls of the Reading Room service since December, 1915, contain the names of 118 assistants no longer in the service.

"The year just ended has brought little improvement in service conditions. Our losses during this year numbered 25, over one-third of the force. Inadequate salaries account for the greater part of the resignations. Until the salary scale is readjusted to meet the economic conditions of the present day, no real improvement is to be expected. In a well-organized library where proper processes of preparing material for use are kept abreast of the current accessions, there is much work to be done in which willing and intelligent young persons of only high-school education can quickly acquire sufficient training to render, *under proper guidance and supervision*, a service acceptable to the users of the Library. But the proper guidance and supervision required, the requisite knowledge of the contents of books, the necessary acquaintance with technical library processes, the executive ability needed to make effective the subordinate forces and to keep them so are not to be secured or retained on the salaries now paid in the Library of Congress. Continued reliance is not to be placed (as largely at present) upon a service supply of persons not wholly dependent upon the salaries paid, able to accept the prestige of the Library of Congress connection as part payment for

services rendered, or forced by special circumstances to take less than they deserve, or able to render a service whose *quantum* somewhat fails though its quality be high."

If long and continuing experience, added to specific training, is necessary in the Reading Rooms, the necessity of it in a division such as the Catalogue and Classification is—to a librarian—still more obvious; for the lack of continuity there means slipshod and temporary results which must be revised later at a double expense; an accumulation of "arrears"; and the waste of time of the few continuing experts in the training of new appointees who in turn prove to be but temporary.

It is no exaggeration to say that the present conditions in the Library service (as in some other of the scientific services of the Government) present a crisis, which must be met in a large way. A similar crisis in our schools and colleges has aroused the country; and compensation for teachers has almost everywhere been substantially advanced. As against library work—with which, for a person of scholarly tastes, it naturally competes—teaching offers now a superior emolument. And unless the Library scale also be readjusted substantially we shall experience a constant depletion of the professional staffs, a fatal deterioration in scholarship, a disintegration. True of the National Library, this is equally true of the entire scientific service of the Federal Government: whose experts are being constantly drafted by research establishments, and whose subordinate service is as constantly depleted by the superior pay in mere industry.

Retirement Act The act [of May 22, 1920] providing for the retirement of Federal employees of the age of 70 or more was not compulsory. It permitted the continuance for periods of two years of any such employee whose retention would seem to the advantage of the Government.

Of the seven employees in the Library (on my rolls) eligible under the act, no less than six have been certified for retention; and the certification has been accepted and approved by the Civil Service Commission. With one exception the six employees hold subordinate positions not involving either great physical strain nor initiative; but each represents in his position an accumulated experience which could not be replaced by a new appointee at the existing salaries—so that on the whole the Government profits by his retention. Yet the ages reach as high as—in one exceptional case—80 years.

The investigation, the decision, and the proportion of those retained under it are a commentary upon the frequent (and inconsiderate) assertion that the Government service is over-incumbered with valetudinarians who are not earning their salaries. Unless one or two Government establishments be exceptions, I believe that the Federal service includes no more such people than any large private corporation operated with fair consideration for its employees.

The one employee in the Library (of the seven entitled) who actually retires is Arthur Crisfield, the Assistant Register of Copyrights. The report of the Register (*infra*) contains a reference to and appreciation of him which I heartily adopt. A devoted public servant, whose breeding equaled his efficiency. The *quality* of such a man, his spirit in relation to his work, to his associates, and to the public are an example and a lesson to the service, and a rebuke to those who consider the Government employee as a selfish bureaucrat concerned only to hold his job with the minimum of effort.

Arthur Crisfield

Notable among the service losses of the Reading Room was the death on January 29, 1920, after a few days illness, of Lawrence Washington, for many years Custodian of the Representatives reading room. "His wide acquaintance with Congress, his more than 22 years experience in this

Lawrence
Washington

Library, his unfailing courtesy, good judgment and tact, his unwearied interest in the needs of those he served, combined to make his loss irreparable."

In recognition of his worth Congress had, six months before, added a third to the quite inadequate salary of the position. There was every prospect that he would live for many years to give highly effective service. He was accorded the very unusual honor of a special tribute in the proceedings of the House of Representatives on February 23, 1920, as a part of the birthday honors paid by the House to President Washington. Lawrence Washington was the great great grandson of George Washington's younger brother, John Augustine Washington. He was born at Mount Vernon on January 14, 1854, in the room in which General Washington died.

Two other Reading Room assistants died during the year: Miss Eliza Logie, who had served efficiently as a deck attendant since 1897, and Fred Fowler, the faithful old door-keeper who had been in the Library service for 43 years.

A further loss to the service by death was that of Miss Marguerite C. Wright, a valued assistant in the Catalogue Division.

*Legislative refer-
ence*

The resignation of James D. Thompson (in September, 1919) left the Legislative Reference Division without a chief. During the remainder of the fiscal year the responsibility of the division was divided between Gilbert Hirsch (previously his chief assistant and on his resignation designated also Law Librarian), Charles W. Collins, jr. (Administrative Assistant), and Walter H. McClenon. In June (1920) Dr. Hirsch in turn resigned, and Mr. Collins has for the time being succeeded to the Law Librarianship with general supervision of the division also. [See also Appendix VI of this Report.]

Additional shelving

The need of additional shelving is reemphasized in the report of the Superintendent of the Reading Room, from which again I quote:

"The question of additional shelf space, considered at some length in my last year's report, calls with increasing stress for some definite steps toward relief. It was said a year ago that 'as soon as ocean transportation regains its norm we shall be heavily taxed to shelve the inevitably great increases.' Transportation is far from normal, but the intervening year has seen over 120,000 volumes added to the Library, a mass of material considerably above the average annual increase of the five years immediately preceding the war (1910-1914), and exceeded but twice in the entire history of the Library. Ever greater increases in the years just before us are scarcely to be escaped, and should not be avoided.

"The collection of books, now numbering in excess of 2,830,000 and growing at the rate of more than 10,000 volumes per month, has for more than a year been crowding the available space in several classes of literature. This has made necessary a resort to many undesirable makeshifts. In many places groups of related material have had to be broken up and shelved in widely separated parts of the building; in many other places books have had to be shelved behind other books on the same shelves. These conditions will grow worse at a rapidly increasing rate as new material comes in.

"To relieve the situation somewhat, a systematic elimination of such duplicate copies as can be spared has been begun in certain classes of literature, but only comparatively slight relief can be expected in this direction. The service cost of elimination is almost or quite as great as the service cost of accession. In most cases there must be a preliminary search to account for all available copies; next a careful balancing of the probabilities of future needs, requiring long experience and good judgment; finally careful alterations of numerous records (catalogues, deck indexes, shelf lists). The process of elimination is therefore slow. In those classes of literature in greatest use (and these are also the classes in which, as a rule, book production is greatest) additional copies are always needed.

"A possible alternative is the elimination of all copies of obsolete material, so called. But the difficulties in this direction are even greater and the results more dubious. The mechanical processes involved are the same, but the possession of the power to determine what titles can safely be rejected as wholly superfluous in a library of encyclopedic scope is not claimed by many librarians.

"Lord Rosebery, burdened by no responsibilities in such matters, may briefly consign to destruction 'bales of forgotten science, superseded history, biographies of people that nobody cares about,' or Mr. Edmund Gosse refer to large collections as 'gigantic masses of rubbish,' a public incentive 'to give up reading'; but these are not the verdicts of experienced keepers of books. Too often for the approval of such wholesale indictments has to-day's folly proved to be to-morrow's wisdom. Too often have generations of readers approved what their predecessors neglected or despised. A great library is bound to preserve for its readers, present and to come, many books which a majority vote of its readers, at any particular time or even at all times, might condemn.

"In my own search of the shelves for material appropriate for rejection I recently came upon a large block of paper-covered volumes of fiction issued many years ago from a single press no longer in existence. These little books, occupying numerous shelves, were in their own day anathema to the critics; they never reached the dignity of mention in the manuals of literature; their vogue vanished long ago. They seemed to deserve no permanent place on library shelves and they were noted to be early recommended for disposal. But within a few months another collection of these identical titles was sold at an American auction at prices ranging as high as \$20 each for single volumes that originally sold for a dime. Commercial values in the book trade are unsatisfactory tests of library utilities, but they at least serve as good ground for 'continuing the case' of books accused of uselessly cumbering the shelf."

William Adams Slade (formerly Chief of the Periodical Division) has now been assigned definitely to the conduct of the Order Division in succession to Mr. Koch, who resigned September, 1919. The Periodical Division is for the present in charge of Yale O. Millington, for some years chief assistant in the Division of Bibliography.

A serious loss, and one typical of what is to be expected should no remedy be applied to the existing conditions, is the resignation of Dr. G. M. Churchill, one of the major experts in classification. He goes to the teaching staff of the George Washington university. No replacement is possible of the judgment and experience which he takes from us.

Nor is it possible of the judgment and experience of Mr. Willard O. Waters, of the Catalogue Division, who leaves us to join the staff of the Henry E. Huntington Library. [See report of the Chief Cataloguer, *infra*.]

To the position vacated by the death of Lawrence Washington I have assigned Hugh A. Morrison, one of the two chief assistants in the Reading Room service, and for 30 years an assiduous, competent, and valued member of that staff. The promotion was only just to him, but it means a serious loss to the main Reading Room.

FINANCE

The following table exhibits the appropriations and expenditures of the Library proper and of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year, and the appropriations for the preceding fiscal year and the year now current. Included also are the appropriations for the equipment and care of the building and grounds, expended by the Superintendent.

Object of appropriations	Appropriations 1919	Appropriations 1920	Expenditures 1920	Appropriations 1921
Library and Copyright Office:				
Salaries—				
General service.....	\$276,460.00	\$279,360.00	^a *\$276,563.89	\$283,380.00
Special service.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	\$ 2,500.00
Special service 1920 and 1921.....			63.13	
Sunday service.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,980.00	\$ 10,000.00
Distribution of card indexes.....	^a 50,313.11	^a 53,832.28	^a * 53,454.83	50,900.00
Legislative reference.....	30,000.00	45,000.00	* 44,517.46	25,000.00
Carrier service.....	960.00	960.00	^a * 936.85	960.00
Copyright Office.....	104,740.00	104,740.00	^a * 103,811.04	104,740.00
Increase of Library.....	^g 98,000.00	^g 98,000.00	^e 98,000.00	^g 98,000.00
Contingent expenses.....	^b 8,678.09	^b 7,301.72	^h 7,294.29	9,000.00
Total Library and Copyright Office.....	581,151.20	601,194.00	596,621.49	584,480.00
Building and grounds:				
Care and maintenance, including Sunday service.....	88,065.00	89,065.00	^{**} 88,239.20	94,545.00
Fuel, light, and miscellaneous.....	18,500.00	16,000.00	^h 15,963.75	18,000.00
New roof over attic space.....				6,000.00
Furniture and shelving.....	12,000.00	12,000.00	11,979.51	12,000.00
Refitting old boiler room and coal vaults.....	3,000.00			4,000.00
Extension of steel stack.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,850.72	
Total building and grounds.....	131,565.00	127,065.00	126,033.18	134,545.00
Grand total.....	712,716.20	728,259.00	722,654.67	719,025.00
Printing and binding (allotment, not appropriation).....	^c 200,544.64	^c 263,742.35	263,034.99	232,000.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account).....	^d 842.65	^d 1,029.10	1,026.50	^d 802.60

^a Appropriation 1919 includes credits \$1,113.10 on account of sales of card indexes to Government institutions and \$157.76 yet to be credited. Includes also a deficiency appropriation of \$2,142.25 approved July 11, 1919. Appropriation 1920 includes credits \$1,321.23 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$411.05 yet to be credited. Includes also a deficiency appropriation of \$2,700 approved May 8, 1920. Expenditures 1920 (\$53,454.83 including outstanding indebtedness) offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury \$77,155.86.

^b Appropriation 1919 includes \$1 on account of sales of photo duplications to Government institutions and \$5.72 yet to be credited; also deficiency appropriation of \$1,371.37 approved July 11, 1919. Appropriation 1920 includes \$1.72 credits on account of sales of photo duplications to Government institutions.

^c Allotment 1919 includes credits \$477.03 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$67.61 yet to be credited. Allotment 1920 includes credits of \$566.19 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$176.16 yet to be credited; also deficiency allotment \$63,000 approved May 8, 1920.

^d Includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

^e Any unexpended balance of purchase of books will be available for the succeeding year.

^f Offset by fees covered into the Treasury (\$126,492.25).

^g Exclusive of \$2,000 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body.

^h Including outstanding indebtedness.

ⁱ \$500 special service and \$625 of Sunday opening available in fiscal year 1920.

* Does not include "Increase of compensation," \$97,238.97.

** Does not include "Increase of compensation," \$27,763.80.

The appropriations for 1919-20 varied from those in the preceding year in the following particulars:

Documents: The following additional positions: 2 translators at \$1,200 each.

Congressional Reference Library: The following salary was increased: 1 custodian from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

Legislative Reference: Appropriation increased from \$30,000 to \$45,000.

Card Indexes: Appropriation increased from \$46,900 to \$49,400.

Library Building and Grounds: The following additional position: 1 lieutenant of watch, \$1,000.

Fuel, lights, repairs, etc.: The item made to include the following: "including new auto delivery wagon, and all incidental expenses in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of said building and grounds, including \$1,000 for repairs to roof." Appropriation decreased from \$18,500 to \$16,000.

The appropriations for 1920-21 include the following changes and additional provisions:

Salaries—General administration: The following salaries were increased: Librarian from \$6,500 to \$7,500; Chief Assistant Librarian from \$4,000 to \$4,500.

Reading Room: The following additional positions: 3 assistants at \$840 each.

Legislative Reference: Appropriation decreased from \$45,000 to \$25,000. The item made to read: "That not to exceed one person shall be employed hereunder at a rate of compensation exceeding \$3,000 per annum."

Card Indexes: Appropriation increased from \$49,400 to \$50,900.

Special and Temporary service: Appropriation increased from \$2,000 to \$2,500 and the item made to read: "of which \$500 shall be immediately available."

Sunday Opening: The item made to read: "of which \$625 shall be immediately available."

Contingent expenses: Appropriation increased from \$7,300 to \$9,000.

Library Building and Grounds: The following additional positions: 1 telephone switchboard operator; 3 watchmen at \$900 each; 1 decorator at \$1,400; 1 laundress at \$660. Appropriation increased from \$86,065 to \$91,545.

Fuel, lights, repairs, etc.: The item made to read "* * * and \$1,000 for pointing exterior stonework." Appropriation increased from \$16,000 to \$18,000.

The following new provisions:

"For refitting old boiler room and coal vaults, \$4,000."

"For new roof covering over the attic space around the octagon at base of the dome of the Library building, \$6,000."

Library estimates, 1920-21: The following positions asked for in the estimates for 1920-21 were not granted:

Administration:

1 Assistant Chief Clerk	\$1, 800
1 stenographer and typewriter to Chief Assistant Librarian . .	1, 600
1 assistant in charge of supplies	1, 500

Order and Accession: 1 assistant 1, 500

Catalogue, Classification, and Shelf: 1 Chief, Shelf-listing Section 1, 800

Reading Room:

1 inspector of stacks	1, 600
1 assistant	840

Periodical: 1 assistant 1, 400

Copyright Office: 1 Chief Clerk 2, 500

Law Library: 1 stenographer and typewriter 1, 200

Semitic and Oriental Literature: 1 assistant 1, 000

Legislative Reference: \$69,000 recommended; \$25,000 granted.

Temporary Service: \$3,000 recommended; \$2,500 granted (\$500 immediately available).

Carrier Service: \$1,320 recommended; \$960 granted.

Sunday Opening: \$13,125 recommended; \$10,000 granted (\$625 immediately available).

Increase of Library of Congress (purchase of books): \$100,000 recommended; \$90,000 granted.

Contingent Expenses: \$10,050 recommended; \$9,000 granted.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

The report of the Register of Copyrights appears in full as Appendix II, and is also separately printed by the Copyright Office. COPYRIGHT:
Statistics

The principal statistics of the business done during the year are as follows:

Fees received and applied	Fiscal year 1919-20
Registrations (\$1), including certificates.....	\$119,007.00
Registrations (50 cents), photographs, no certificates.....	2,721.50
Registrations (50 cents), renewals.....	1,056.00
For copies of record.....	851.50
For assignments and copies of same.....	2,289.00
For notices of user.....	192.75
For indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	176.00
For searches.....	198.50
Total.....	126,492.25
Total number of deposits received (material of all classes, including duplicates).....	213,149
Total number of registrations.....	126,562
Total communications received, including parcels, but excluding deposits noted above.....	140,369
Total communications sent out (including letters written).....	139,092

The fees from copyrights are covered into the Treasury and not applied directly to the maintenance of the Copyright Office. They form a regular revenue of the Government, however, and a net revenue over the direct expenses of the office, as appears from the comparison following:

RECEIPTS

Fees covered in during the fiscal year 1919-20, as above.. \$126,492.25

EXPENSES

Salaries, as stated	\$103,811.04	
Stationery and sundries.....	881.04	
		104,692.08
Net cash earnings		21,800.17

COPYRIGHT OFFICE:
Receipts and expenses

The above statement includes all *disbursements* except the cost of furniture, of printing, and of binding, but only *cash*

receipts. In addition to cash fees, the copyright business brings each year to the government, in articles deposited, property to the value of many thousands of dollars. During the past fiscal year 213,149 such articles were received. The value of those drawn up into the collections of the Library far exceeded the amount of net cash earnings.

*Current copy-
right business*

On the 10th day of July, 1920, when the report of the Copyright Office was submitted, the remittances received up to the third mail of the day had been recorded and acknowledged; the account books of the bookkeeping division were written up and posted to June 30, and the accounts rendered to the Treasury Department were settled up to and including the month of June, while earned fees to June 30, inclusive, had been paid into the Treasury. All copyright applications received up to and including June 30 had been passed upon and refunds made.

The total unfinished business for the full 23 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1920, amounts to but \$2,806.70 against a total completed business for the same period of \$2,105,816.20.

At the close of business on July 10, 1920, the works deposited for copyright registration up to and including June 30 had all been recorded, as well as a large part of the publications received since that date.

The Catalogue of Copyright Entries, which since the transfer of its publication from the Treasury Department to the Library of Congress has been issued in four separate parts, was continued in five annual volumes properly indexed.

During the past 23 years the business done by the Office was as follows:

Total number of entries.....	2, 509, 272
Total number of articles deposited.....	4, 426, 091
Total amount of fees received and applied.....	\$2, 105, 816. 20
Total expenditure for service.....	\$1, 823, 834. 07
Net receipts above expenses for service.....	\$281, 101. 09

During the 50 years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 3,390,128.

Under authority of sections 59 and 60 of the Copyright act of 1909, 15,545 volumes have been transferred to the Library from the deposits in the Copyright Office during the fiscal year; 4,252 books have been deposited in governmental libraries in the District of Columbia, and 27,516 articles have been returned to copyright claimants, including 13,642 books, 3,324 prints, 3,108 periodicals, 7,430 motion picture films, 8 photographs and 4 pieces of music.

Elimination of copyright deposits

In addition, 597 volumes of American poetry and plays have been forwarded through the Order Division to Brown University, to be added to 19,797 making the total number of volumes transferred 20,394.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY, PRINTED MATERIAL ¹

(From the report of the Chief of the Order Division, Mr. Slade)

Adopting the count of printed books and pamphlets made in June, 1902, as accurate, the total contents of the Library, inclusive of the Law Library, at the close of the past two fiscal years, were as follows:

Contents of the Library, June 30, 1919, and June 30, 1920

Description	Contents of the Library		
	1919	1920	Gain
Books.....	2, 710, 556	2, 831, 333	120, 777
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).....			
Maps and charts (pieces).....	163, 484	166, 448	2, 964
Music (volumes and pieces).....	848, 292	879, 400	31, 108
Prints (pieces).....	409, 029	418, 976	9, 947

Description	Net accessions	
	1919	1920
Printed books and pamphlets.....	96, 033	120, 777
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).....		
Maps and charts (volumes and pieces).....	3, 394	2, 964
Music (volumes and pieces).....	26, 283	31, 108
Prints (pieces).....	6, 738	9, 947

¹ For Manuscripts, Maps, Music, and Prints see under those headings *infra*.

ACCESSIONS:
Books and pam-
phlets by sources

The accessions of books and pamphlets during the past two years, in detail, classified by source, were as follows:

How acquired	1919	1920
By purchase.....	33,304	42,220
By gift.....	9,182	12,530
By transfer from United States Government li- braries.....	2,497	15,477
From the Public Printer by virtue of law.....	7,584	9,644
From the American Printing House for the Blind.....	2	88
By international exchange (from foreign govern- ments).....	7,832	12,469
Gifts of the United States Government in all its branches.....	3,927	2,188
Gifts from State governments.....	12,638	12,416
Gifts from local governments.....	2,355	1,498
Gifts from corporations and associations.....	598	812
By copyright.....	^a 12,509	^b 13,543
By Smithsonian.....	1,219	2,852
By exchange (piece for piece).....		663
By priced exchange.....		143
Library of Congress publications (specially bound).....	82	89
Gain of volumes by separation in binding and by binding of books and periodicals previously un- counted in their present form.....	7,225	7,134
Total added—books, pamphlets, and pieces.....	100,954	133,766
DEDUCTIONS		
By consolidation in binding.....	4,171	4,025
Duplicates sent in exchange.....	750	22
Duplicate Federal documents returned to the Superintendent of Documents.....		8,942
	4,921	12,989
Net accessions.....	96,033	120,777

^a This includes 231 volumes added to the reserve collections.

^b This includes 173 volumes added to the reserve collections.

In the fiscal year that ended with June 30, 1914, our accessions of books and pamphlets numbered 125,054, a total that had been exceeded but once in the history of the Library, that being in 1909, when the Yudin collection was purchased. In 1914 the European war began. In 1915 our accessions of books and pamphlets dropped to 110,564, in 1916 to 88,101, in 1917 to 85,948, in 1918 to 76,601. In 1919 the upward trend resumed, and 96,033 books and pamphlets were received, while in the fiscal year just ended the number was, as stated, 120,777. This total includes purchases of several collections of war material and also considerable arrears of continuations and other volumes previously ordered in Europe but not delivered until this past year.

The limits that have been reached on shelving space ^{Material by transfer} caused the suspension in January of the acceptance of material by transfer from United States governmental libraries, excepting so far as the material might be found to serve a particular purpose here or fill an important need. The books and pamphlets recorded in the table of statistics as having been received by transfer were, almost without exception, received before this action was taken. From the library of the American commission to negotiate peace we received by transfer 1,420 books, 1,561 pamphlets, and 3,088 numbers.

Forty-three volumes of bound collections of engravings, ^{Cuts} originally deposited with the Cosmos Club under the bequest of Mr. and Mrs. George Lothrop Bradley, were formally transferred by the board of management of the club to the Library of Congress in order that they might be made more effective in use through union with similar material collected by Mr. Bradley and directly bequeathed by him to the Library.

The bequest of Alfred Louis Moreau Gottschalk brought to the Library 443 books, 10 pamphlets, and 11 maps, augmenting certain sections of our collections in history, travel, and literature.

From Dr. Charles Alwis Hewavitarne, of Colombo, Ceylon, came the second, third, and fourth volumes of the "Aṭṭhakathā" or Pali commentaries on the Tripiṭaka: Dhammapāla. Paramattha Dīpanī, or The commentary of the Thera-Gāthā, 1918; Dhammapāla. Paramattha Dīpanī, or The commentary of the Theri-Gāthā, 1918; Buddhaghosa, Sumangala vilāsinī, or The commentary of the Dīghanikāya. Pt. 1, 1918.

The Spanish delegation to the International Labor Conference presented various publications of the Instituto de Reformas Sociales and of the Instituto Nacional de Prevision, and also certain other works on labor and welfare, together about 100 volumes and pamphlets.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace placed with us a duplicate set of its publications.

The Société Marseillaise de Crédit Industriel et Commercial et de Dépôts presented as a memorial to its late president, Monsieur Jules Charles-Roux, three handsomely printed volumes, all in quarto, sumptuously bound (by Gruel), "Le livre d'or de la Camargue," volume 1 (all published); "Le Costume en Provence," 2 volumes bound in 1; and "Le Jubilé de Frédéric Mistral"; all by Monsieur Charles-Roux, and containing results of his indefatigable researches.

Another delightful achievement in typography and book-binding, "Lord Howard of Effingham and the Spanish Armada," in the series of publications of the Roxburghe Club, came as the gift of Lord Aldenham, while yet another attractive specimen of book making, "Curiosities of early economic literature," was the gift of the author, Dr. Edwin R. A. Seligman.

Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice presented the four beautiful volumes comprising the catalogue of the Harry Elkins Widener Collection in the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library, Harvard University.

Dr. Thomas Featherstonhaugh gave a collection of material relating to John Brown, consisting of 55 volumes, 6 pamphlets, 122 prints, and 11 numbers.

Some unusual specimens of early legal literature, added by Dr. William Vail Kellen to his previous gifts, are noted in the report of the Law Librarian below.

Mr. Charles P. Greenough presented three early printed items: "Oratio Dominica," London, 1713; "Mr. Colman's funeral discourse upon the death of the pious and bountiful Mr. Hollis of London," Boston, 1731; and "A discourse occasioned by the death of the Reverend Jonathan Mayhew, D. D., by Charles Chauncy, D. D.," Boston, 1766.

From Mr. Arthur L. Bailey, librarian of the Wilmington Institute Free Library, came a volume containing a number of pamphlets in Spanish, among which was a copy of the "Real cédula de erección de la Compañía de Filipinas," 1785.

Interest in our Oriental collections has brought to us a number of gifts that should be noted. Mr. C. L. Chang presented two author's divans bound in one volume, "Chien Kuang Tang Shih Tsi," by Me Chien Chu, and "Tsang Hsueth Shih Chao," by Ling Hsiao Peng. Because of the attitude of the authors and members of their families towards the Ching Dynasty, their writings were long prohibited. After the Chinese revolution of 1911, copies of these divans were found and published by the donor's father, Mr. Kia Mo Chang. Mr. S. C. Kiang Kang-hu gave two volumes in the Chinese language containing collections of examination papers of successful candidates taking certain provincial examinations. From Mr. Yu Yung-Lung, we received interesting rubbings of various inscriptions. The Hon. Koreshiro Wada, a well-known book collector of Tokio, presented the "Hosho yoroku," in 6 volumes, a finely executed Japanese work containing reproductions of old Chinese and Japanese books.

Gifts from publishers, including gifts of various imported and other noncopyrighted works, numbered 142 volumes, received as follows: From the George H. Doran company, 48 volumes; E. P. Dutton & company, 18 volumes; the Funk & Wagnalls company, 4 volumes; B. W. Huebsch, 1 volume; the John Lane company, 42 volumes; Longmans, Green & company, 2 volumes; Plon-Nourrit & cie, 16 volumes; G. P. Putnam's sons, 1 volume; the Frederick A. Stokes company, 9 volumes; and Frederick Warne & company, 2 volumes.

PURCHASES:*Deinard collection*

The three collections of Hebraica and Judaica made by Dr. Ephraim Deinard and now in the possession of the Library have been described in previous reports. In May, 1914, Dr. Deinard, having an expert knowledge of our needs, started for Asia Minor and Palestine to assemble a fourth collection. The material he gathered remained, through the exigencies of war, in Palestine until the beginning of 1919, when it was removed to Cairo and later to Alexandria, and thence transported to the United States. From this collection a selection has been made of about 3,000 volumes, about 20 of them Judaica, about 350 books written in Ladino, and the others in Hebrew. The volumes selected, besides adding to our Semitica many highly desirable titles, serve also, in no few instances, to complete important sets.

The present collection shows practically the features and characteristics of the previous ones. All fields of old and new Hebrew literature are covered: Bible, Mishnah, Talmud, Midrash, Law, Cabbalah, Homiletics, Liturgy, Philosophy, Philology, History, Belles-Lettres, etc. There are many commentaries and supercommentaries relating to Mishnah and Talmud and to the standard codes of law.

The imprints exhibit a great variety of time and place. The collection includes many first prints and some rare specimens. Especially worthy of note is the large number

of books which come from Russian presses before the establishment of censorship under the Czaristic régime. Hebrew bibliographers attribute to these issues a special value.

Talmudica and Halakah take a prominent place in this collection. There are several important editions of the Mishnah, some containing the text only, others giving text, commentaries, and translation. The folio edition of the Talmud, printed by Menkes and Sprecher in Lemberg, 1860-1865 (30 v.), and the quarto edition published by the same concern (also 30 v.), Lemberg, 1860-1867, are a welcome acquisition. These two complete editions have Isaac Alfasi's Code of Law "Halakoth" with numerous commentaries as an appendix. Furthermore, there are found in this collection 9 tractates of the first Talmud edition by Bomberg (Venice, 1520-1523) and some of the second edition (Venice, 1526-1539); 15 tractates of the rare Giustiniani edition (Venice, 1546-1550); a few of the Constantinople edition which, it appears, was printed in the years 1583-1595; also some of the Cracow edition, 1602-1605. All these tractates will form a valuable addition to the Talmudic material already in possession of the Library.

The Halakah, which treats exclusively of the Mosaic and Talmudic Law, is conspicuously represented by a series of codes of different periods, accompanied by all kinds of commentaries and glossaries. Among them is found Jacob ben Asher's "Arba Turim," printed by Soncino in Fano, 1516. The Responsa of Sephardic and Ashkenasic Talmudists, which are to be specially mentioned in this connection, comprise some unusual specimens.

Among the books which belong to modern Hebrew literature are a great many that have been for some time among our desiderata. Hebrew poetry, both ancient and modern, already well represented in the former Deinard collections, will be considerably enriched by the new accessions. This

may be also said of the Passower Hagadah collection of the Library, which will gain much by the new additions.

The new Deinard collection contains also 10 Hebrew manuscripts and two parts (Genesis and Exodus) of the fifteenth century edition of Nachmanides' *Perush ha-Torah* (Commentary on the Pentateuch), Lisbon, 1489.

As a special feature of the new collection may be mentioned the comparatively extensive representation of books written in Judæo-Spanish, better known as Ladino, which is the vernacular of Jews in the former Turkish Empire and on the Balkan Peninsula. Nearly all the Ladino books contained in this selection were printed in those countries. The majority are bellettristic and of recent date; only a small number relate to religion and ritual. When consolidated with the Ladino books formerly acquired, the whole will form a substantial group.

Incunabula

In addition to the two parts of the Commentary of Nachmanides, Lisbon, 1489, that have just been mentioned, seven specimens of the work of fifteenth century printers have been added to our possessions of incunabula. Two of them are among the products by which the history of the early press in Spain is traced, one of them a Bull of indulgences, printed in Zaragoza in 1481 by the unknown printer of the "*Expositio in psalmos*" of Turrecremata, and the other the "*De patre non incarnato*" of Juan Roig, issued in Valencia in 1494, also without indication of the printer's name. The Thacher collection contains the works of Sallust, Valencia, 1475, noted by Mr. Thacher, on the occasion of his purchase, as the second book printed in Spain. Other than this, the Library until now has had no incunabula from either Valencia or Zaragoza.

Two other volumes, bound in one, the "*De liberorum edvicatione*" of Jacobus [Porcia] Comes Purliliarum, and the "*Anterotica: De amoris generibus*" of Petrus Haedus, both "*accvratissime impressvm Tarvisii per Gerardvm de*

Flandria" in 1492, give us our first possessions of specimens from the fifth press of Gerardus Lisa in Treviso, although in the Thacher collection there is one from the first press, the "*De potestate Dei*" of Hermes Trismegistus, translated by Marsilius Ficinus, dated December 18, 1471.

Another Italian press is represented by Boccaccio's "*Genealogiae deorum gentilium libri XV*," Venetiis, Vindilinus de Spira, 1472, with which is bound his "*De montibus, sylvis, fontibus, lacubus, fluminibus, . . . liber*," published in 1473, also in Venice, by the same printer.

These products of the fifteenth century press are all from the Continent of Europe. The one that remains to be noted is from the press of England's earliest printer. For the first time in the Library's history, it is possible to record the possession of a Caxton, the "*Golden legend*" of Jacobus de Voragine, translated, with additions from other sources, by William Caxton, and printed by him at Westminster about 1485: "the most laborious, as well as the most extensive, of all Caxton's literary and typographical labours."¹

De Ricci in his "*Census of Caxtons*" has located 33 copies of the first edition of this work. Our copy is number 30 in his list. Only one of the 33 may be regarded as complete, and that because it was supplemented with leaves from other copies. Our copy contains 305 leaves out of the full complement of 447. The printing is in black letter, double columns to the page, with 55 lines to the column, the illustrations being woodcuts portraying religious subjects, especially scriptural, and those relating to events in the lives of the saints. Initials and paragraph marks are, in this copy, supplied in red, by hand, and the volume is bound in red niger morocco, tooled, the leaves with gilt

¹ "For lyke as golde passeth in valewe alle other metalles," wrote Caxton, "so thys legende exceedeth alle other bookes wherein ben conteyned all the hygh and grete festys of our Lord, the festys of our Blessed Lady the lyues passyons and myracles of many sayntes and other hystores and actes as al alonge here afore is made mencyon."

edges. A few of the signatures have the smaller headings that identify them as belonging to the second edition of 1487.

Literature

Several accessions in the general field of literature call for special mention.

A complete set of the "Cahiers de la Quinzaine" is an important addition. The place of its editor, Charles Péguy, in contemporary French life and thought, is well known. In the "Cahiers," besides his own contributions, are those of among the most illustrious of the older and newer generations in France. The "Cahiers," in fact, from the date of their establishment by Péguy, in 1900, until their publication ceased upon his death at the Marne in 1914, constitute a primary source for the history of the intellectual movement in France during the period immediately preceding the war.

At the sale of the eighth portion of the Huth library we obtained, among other items, the "Histoire dv noble Tristan, prince de Leonnois, chevalier de la Table Ronde, et d'Ysevlte, princesse d'Yrlande, royne de Cornouaille. Faite François, par Iean Maugin, dit l'Anguenin," A Paris, par Nicholas Bonfons, 1586.

Baskerville's first edition of the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto has come to us in the octavo form, there having also been a quarto form. Both were issued by Baskerville in 1773, in four volumes, and both are noted with admiration by Dibdin.

In English literature, one of the most notable accessions as indeed one of the most interesting of all the accessions of the year, is a fine copy of the first edition of the "Areopagitica; a speech of Mr. John Milton for the liberty of Vnlicens'd printing, to the Parliament of England," London, printed in the year 1644. There have also come to the Library Richard Braithwait's "Comment upon the two tales of our ancient, renound, and ever-living poet, Sr.

Jeffrey Chaucer, Knight . . . The Miller's tale and the Wife of Bath," London, W. Goodbid, 1665, first edition; John Dryden's "The Vindication," London, printed for Jacob Tonson, 1683, first edition; George Herbert's "Jacula prudentum, or Outlandish proverbs, sentences, &c.," London, T. Maxey for T. Garthwait, 1651, the second edition; the translation by Francis Hicckes of "Certaine select dialogues of Lucian," Oxford, William Turner, 1634, first edition; and John Singleton's "Description of the West-Indies," London, printed for T. Becket, 1776, first edition. The author of the last named is otherwise known as a member of the first regular theatrical company that came to America.

Interesting examples of writings that served for the instruction or diversion of young people in America a hundred years ago or more are afforded by a collection that was secured of old-fashioned books for children. Most of the volumes are of the early nineteenth century, while some are of the latter part of the eighteenth century. Often of diminutive size, perhaps never provided with covers, or else provided with covers of wood, or of wall papers of various hues, or of cloth of sober tint, illustrated with cuts of type metal, or wood, or copperplate, the pictures sometimes in color, these books are quaint both in appearance and content. They are, however, among the antecedents of a real literature for children and have value as well in the history of education. Also, with these books, are several of the earliest periodicals intended for children. The collection as a whole contains about 200 titles.

*Old-fashioned
books for children*

The following editions of the New England Primer have been added: Boston, Thomas Hall, 1795; New England, printed for the purchaser, *circa* 1798; Boston, Manning and Loring, *circa* 1803; Massachusetts, printed for the purchaser 1812; Haverill, 1812; Concord, N. H., 1813; Norwich, Conn., 1816; Amherst, 1823.

Writings relating to American history have, as usual, received special attention.

PURCHASES.

Indian languages of Mexico and Central America

Manuscripts essential to the study of the Indian languages of Mexico and Central America are now available in the Library in reproduction, and will be further increased in number and kind, through arrangement that has been made with the archaeologist and philologist, Mr. William Gates, of Baltimore, for photographic copies of items in his own collection lacking in ours. A few early printed books of rare imprint, similar in nature and content to the manuscripts, have been furnished with them, likewise in photographic reproduction. The acquisition, however, is almost wholly, if not quite exclusively, one of manuscripts in facsimile. These manuscripts, written mainly in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in different Indian languages and dialects of Central America and Mexico, comprise dictionaries, vocabularies, grammars, or other linguistic dissertations, when essays of the kind have been found to exist, calendars, compendiums, discourses, sermons, treatises on doctrine, and other treatises, and, in addition, a miscellany of writings of various kinds, the whole affording a wealth of source material for a knowledge of native American languages, giving notable strength and significance to the Library's resources in that field.

Mexican prints

im- These manuscripts, dealing frequently as they do with matters of doctrine, are written, as has just been remarked, in native Indian languages. Through the sixteenth century press in Mexico the language and religion of the Spanish conquerors were spread in the regions of their conquest by use of the printed page. The "*Doctrina breue*" of Zumárraga served that twofold purpose. A copy of this rare book is now ours. Written by the first bishop of Mexico for the instruction of Indians in the Christian faith, it is one of the earliest of the productions of the first press on the American continent, having been issued in the City of Mexico in 1544

by the Casa de Cromberger, a branch of the famous Cromberger press in Seville, 96 years before the appearance of printing in the English colonies, in the issue of the Bay Psalm Book at Cambridge, in Massachusetts.

Somewhat later than the "Doctrina breue" of Zumárraga, but still antedating any English settlement, and so any English press in America, is the "Advertencias. Para los confesores de los naturales," of Fray Juan Baptista, printed by Ocharte in the City of Mexico in 1600-1601, a copy of which has now come to us. The author was a Franciscan monk, whose family name remains unknown and who was born in New Spain—that is, in Mexico—in 1555. The text of the book is in two parts, and it is written in Spanish, Latin, and native languages. A third part, which the book was to have contained, was never published.

Subscription to the "Americana Series" of the Massachusetts Historical Society has secured for us photographic reproductions of printed rarities of American history existing only in a single known copy, or, if in a larger number, these so located as to make their reappearance on the market improbable. Over a score of such reproductions have already reached us.

Other additions of Americana, too numerous to detail, have included about 100 early American almanacs, enriching our already considerable collection.

Additions to our collections on the European war have been so various in kind and so many numerically that within the restricted limits of this report it is possible to present only a summary of them. Publications relating to American participation when not reaching us by copyright have been purchased as they have appeared. Through the considerate action of branches of the United States Government certain official issues that would not reach us in normal course were added—documents, maps, transcripts, all source material. Books and pamphlets in European languages, published in

"Americana Series"

War material

both warring and neutral countries, have come to us *en bloc* in several collections of considerable dimensions. They include not only writings on military operations, but, more especially, writings on economic aspects of the war and reconstruction. To them have been added books purchased singly, and the volumes that were acquired and made a part of the loan to the American commission to negotiate peace. Among other accessions were volumes transferred from the State Department, and General Staff College, many of them, in particular, dealing with various racial, political, statistical, and geographical considerations. Besides this material and besides the body of foreign official documentary material that has been obtained, we have made important additions to our files of European newspapers for the war period and supplemented purchases of this character by the acquisition of the collection of newspapers made by the National Board for Historical Service. The Library has also added a collection of German "Kriegszeitungen," a representation of other army, camp, and trench papers, sets of drawings by different artists, broadsides and posters, including special lots issued in connection with the outbreaks in Berlin and Munich, and a number of fugitive pieces interesting for the light they give on conditions that existed. Specimens have likewise been obtained of German emergency currency. Acquisition of material relating to the peace conference has had special attention. Any elaborate statement regarding the collections now possessed relating to the war and the events that followed would, however, be a matter for a special report.

PURCHASES:
War material

In the meantime it may be noted that different areas are represented in our war collections in varying degrees. This is due in part to conditions that have existed, and that to some extent still exist, and due in part to other reasons that it has been necessary to take into account in dealing with the problem of selection from a literature

no less than prodigious. Material published in the United States is here in the strength that would be expected. We are also strong in publications from Great Britain and France. From Germany we have an exceptional lot of newspaper files, and otherwise material of significance, giving us perhaps at least fair representation. From Austria we have very little, and from Turkey and Bulgaria only negligible returns. Russia and the Baltic regions have been closed to us. Transportation difficulties have been a continued embarrassment in the endeavor to obtain publications from Poland. The number in our possession of the official and other issues of the press in Czechoslovakia and Jugo-Slavia, relating to the creation of these two new States, is small. Practically nothing is here from the southern Balkan countries. From Italy we have a fair representation of official publications, but little else. Portugal and Spain are poorly represented. As to Holland we are better off, and we have a still better representation from the Scandinavian countries. Outside of the United States and Europe we are rather better off in British colonial documents than in other material, with the exception of a fair representation of Japanese documentary material. Australia is, or soon will be, fairly well represented. From Canada we have a considerable number of publications, documentary and private; from Central and South America a moderate representation of publications, mainly documentary.

In supplementing the collections already made we shall have much of significance to obtain. But we shall not endeavor to get "everything" on the war. That is not feasible. It is an administrative problem whether we should even endeavor to find space to house an "International Bibliography of the War," which has been initiated, to which cards are to be added at a minimum rate of 1,000 a week for a period of time which can not now be estimated. In face of the tremendous masses of printed material that

the war has produced, and in view likewise of the official material that rests in governmental archives, a descriptive guide to it would seem to be a greater desideratum than a bibliography of the extent which this one proposes.

Orientalia: Chinese, Japanese, etc.

As to the acquisitions of Oriental books, Chinese, Japanese, etc., Mr. Swingle, to whom, as heretofore, the Library is indebted for most zealous, most intelligent, and often arduous exertions in its behalf, has submitted a descriptive statement, which, though somewhat lengthy for insertion at this point in the Report, is so interesting that it is included as Appendix V.

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

(From the report of the acting chief, Dr. Moore)

Dr. Gaillard Hunt, Chief of the Division of Manuscripts, has been absent during the past year, being still occupied with duties at the Department of State. His assistance in bringing to light and obtaining valuable collections has been continuous throughout the year.

Papers of the Presidents

The Division of Manuscripts has continued to be the working place of writers of American history and the storehouse from which their materials are drawn. President Roosevelt's letters, now being published in Scribner's Magazine, are taken from the collection he placed in the Library, and writers at work on the administrations of two other Presidents have been made welcome to the abundant resources of the Division.

Taft papers

During the year the already large collection of the papers of President Taft has been doubled in extent. The handling of this collection illustrates the methods employed. The papers came in some 60 trunks and boxes. There are copies of letters sent; the originals of letters received; reports on special subjects, notably on the pioneer administrative work in the Philippines and on the Panama Canal; photographs of persons, groups, scenes, and occasions;

newspaper cartoons, both prints and originals, and other like things. All this mass of material has been gone over carefully. The personal letters and belongings have been taken out and returned to Mr. Taft, the letter books and cases of carbons have been placed on shelves according to dates, and the letters received have been calendared for consultation. The pictures have been labeled and arranged chronologically. The division prefers to have collections sent intact. Only persons accustomed to handling historical papers can discriminate between what are valuable and what are not. Strictly private papers are not wanted and are returned promptly. The Taft papers are not open to consultation at present, nor are the Roosevelt papers; but both collections belong to the Library of Congress and are potentially at the service of historians. They are safe from fire and theft, and they can be used conveniently by persons properly authorized so to do.

The Grover Cleveland papers have been added to by the purchase of 30 letters of President Cleveland to Capt. (afterwards Rear Admiral) Robley D. Evans. The correspondence is of high personal value.

Washington and Franklin papers of more than ordinary historical interest have been acquired by purchase. The Washington documents relate to western land holdings, which he acquired through the land-bounty grants by the Dunmore proclamation of 1754 for military services during the French and Indian War. They include the autograph draft, signed, of his letter to Lord Botetourt, December 8, 1769; the petition of December 15, 1769, for himself and others, on the subject of the land bounties; his expense account, 1769-1774, in managing the land business for himself and the Virginia officers, together with lists of his western lands, made out in 1794 and 1798; and a folio page of his observations on the navigation of the Potomac River, drawn up in 1754. All of these manuscripts are in Washington's handwriting and have not been published.

*Rare Franklin
letters*

The 10 Franklin letters were written to Miss Polly Stevenson, and date from 1760 to 1779. They are autograph drafts and original letters as sent, and they deal with scientific and personal matters. Franklin explains to her the principles and discusses various physical phenomena, such as air currents, fire, water, and tides, and gives friendly advice in matters of a personal nature, where Miss Stevenson appealed to him for assistance. As a small group of Franklin letters, they are rich in sentiment and high in historical value, and it is doubtful if another opportunity to acquire such a collection of Franklin letters will present itself for years.

Various miscellaneous letters were obtained at the same sale which go to increase the historical value of our other collections, such as the Richard Henry Lee, Henry Clay, Gideon Granger, Ebenezer Hazard, and James Monroe papers.

*Historical pa-
pers in the depart-
ments*

Several Government departments, notably the Treasury, the War, and the Navy Departments, have transferred to the Library of Congress collections of documents the value of which is now entirely historical. Thus the Treasury sent the abstract of balances for military services from 1785 to 1813. The Marine Corps deposited, subject to recall, several hundred pieces of miscellaneous records, from 1799 to 1815, and this material was used by writers on the history of that corps, working in this division of the Library.

In all the long-established departments there is certain material primarily of historical value which may be properly transferred to the Library and thus made available to students of American history. Because of changes of administration in the departments, the fact that there is authority of law for such transfers to the Library of Congress has to be called to the attention of officials frequently. On the other hand, it is even more necessary to call the attention of Government officials to the fact that even the head of a department subjects himself to severe penalties by giving

Government archives to State societies, even where the interest in such papers appears to be largely local. During the year a historical writer, working on the Jackson epoch, sought for a certain document of high value to the history of that period, only to find that, in violation of law, it had been given by Washington authorities to a State historical society, which extolled the value of the gift and praised the unconscious lawbreakers throughout two newspaper columns.

The Library has acquired an original signed letter of Hernando Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico. This letter, six folio pages in length, was purchased by Henry Stevens in London in 1854; it was bound by him in 1872, and resold at auction in London in 1886.

A Cortez letter

A group of 43 pieces of the papers of Dr. Jonathan Potts, Deputy Director General of Continental Hospitals, was acquired by purchase. They date from 1776 to 1780. He died a year later, at the age of 34. Dr. Potts was surgeon for the Canadian expedition of 1776 and Deputy Director General of the Northern Department Hospital for one year. He was transferred to the Middle Department in 1778. These letters and papers present the condition of the military hospitals during the Revolutionary War, and contain lists of drugs and medicines used at that time. The drafts of Potts's letters to the Medical Committee of the Continental Congress are especially interesting; and a letter of Edward Biddle to Potts, describing the struggle in the Pennsylvania Legislature to defeat Galloway and the Quaker opposition to petitioning the King for redress of grievances in 1774 is noteworthy. The writers of the letters to Potts are Robert Morris, F. A. Muhlenberg, James Craik, Joseph Shippen, and Charles Lee, the Secretary of the Continental Board of Treasury.

Hospitals during the Revolution

The Library received from Simon Gratz, Esq., of Philadelphia, two gifts of miscellaneous manuscripts of high auto-

Letters of American clergymen

graphic and substantial historical value. The first group consists of 251 letters from eminent American clergymen of Colonial, Revolutionary, and later times, dating from 1719 to 1873; the second, numbering 167 pieces, of letters from delegates to the Continental Congress, members of Presidential cabinets, and Americans eminent in military, political, or social life.

The clergy group, mainly from Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Congregational ministers, deals with ecclesiastical administrative matters. It strengthens the Library's source material for studies in the social history of the country by furnishing data on the influence of the churches upon events. A few of the letter writers are James W. and Joseph Addison Alexander, Robert Baird, John Breckinridge, Charles Coffin, Daniel Dana, Calvin Durfee, Samuel Hopkins, Thomas L. Janeway, William Linn, James McCosh, John M. Mason, John D. Ogilby, Edwards A. Park, Noah Porter, T. DeWitt Talmage, Moses Waddel, John Wheelock, and William Williams.

The second group contains papers that form welcome additions to the William Vans Murray, Ebenezer Hazard, Robert Morris, and Revolutionary War collections. A number of letters to and from William Bingham, Continental agent at Martinique and later a delegate to the Continental Congress, give interesting information of the West India trade during the Revolution. Many letters are addressed to Willing & Francis and to Thomas M. Willing, the Philadelphia merchants. A letter from Alexander Baring to Thomas Mifflin in 1810 is interesting for its social and business comment. A copy of Sir Guy Carleton's Canadian proclamation at the outbreak of the Revolution, June 9, 1775, by Capt. Richard B. Lenoult, commandant at Detroit, is among the miscellany; also a letter, unconsciously pathetic, from Comte de Noailles, brother-in-law of Lafayette, to John Nicholson, in 1794, when the Comte de Noailles, a proscribed emigré, was

in America. Some of the letters to Robert Morris and John Nicholson typify the financial difficulties of that firm. Nine administrations are represented in the Cabinet group, and while most of the letters are purely official, some of them, such as Amos Kendall's, Louis McLane's to Nicholas Biddle, and Albert Gallatin's transmitting to Senator Mitchell his report to the Senate on Roads and Canals, are of more than passing interest and value.

Twenty delegates to the Continental Congress are here represented by 34 letters; and perhaps the most interesting of these is the signed copy, by Edward Hand, of the resolves of the Committee of the States (which continued in charge during the adjournment of Congress from June 30 to November 1, 1784), recounting the failure of the representation on the committee, advising the secretary to take measures to secure the papers and records of Congress, and urging the States to send delegates to prevent the threatening collapse of Congress.

The papers of John Holker, consul general of France to the United States, were purchased. They number over 2,000 pieces, and date from 1777 to 1820. As a group of Revolutionary War papers their value is unusual. Holker as the agent of marine for the French fleet in America as well as consul general was closely associated with the business of supplying the French Army. He was the business partner of Robert Morris, William Turnbull, and William Duer; and his private ventures in trade, coupled with his official activities, present an almost complete picture of the commerce of the United States during the Revolutionary War, as well as provide source materials for the history of a considerable portion of the French assistance, military and economic, to the struggling colonies. There is also material relating to the commerce of the United States from the close of the Revolution to the adoption of the Constitution. Holker was a silent partner in the firm of Parker,

American commerce during the Revolution

Duer & Company, who were the contractors for supplying provisions to the Continental Army. Parker was one of the commissioners for superintending the embarkation of the British at the evacuation of New York City in 1783. He afterwards absconded to Paris, and a large number of the later papers in this collection relate to Duer's and Holker's efforts to obtain redress from him through the courts. As a group these papers are of exceptional value to the economic history of our Revolution. There are accounts and correspondence relative to the business of purchasing horses for the French cavalry in 1780, in which the names of the owners and the price and description of each animal are given; the expenditures for the French fleet at Boston from 1778 to 1780; the report, attested by Tarlé, of the expense of the French Expeditionary force at Newport, Rhode Island, dated 1780, October 28; accounts of the proceeds of the sale of prizes taken by d'Estaing's fleet, 1778-1781; returns of clothing issued to the Light infantry under Lafayette, September 26, 1780; sundry returns of French prisoners on board the ill-famed British prison ships *Jersey*, *Scorpion*, and others, August and September, 1780; an account of the loss of the ship *Soucy*, which contains Simeon Deane's description of the capture and burning of Portsmouth, Virginia, by the British, in May, 1779; John Mitchell's account of expenditures for the French fleet, 1780-1781; various supply and mast contracts for the fleet, and records of bills of exchange negotiated by Holker, 1780-1781, for the expenses of the French navy in America.

There are a number of papers relating to the affairs of the Continental Navy Board—a class of documents that are all too scarce; and material relating to Robert Morris's management of army subsistence affairs, as developed in the suit instituted by Holker against Morris for alleged mis-handling of contracts. There is also a small but interesting correspondence between Holker, John Edgar, and Louis

Tournier at Kaskaskia and New Orleans, 1785-1787, relating to the fur and ginseng trades. Letters of more than ordinary interest among the papers are from the Commercial Committee of the Continental Congress, from Benjamin Harrison, Robert Morris, William Duer, Richard Peters, Henry Grand, James Wilson, Joseph Reed, John Rutledge, Jonathan Williams, Le Ray de Chaumont, Edward Bancroft, Simeon Deane, William Turnbull, Gouverneur Morris, Samuel Huntington, Marquis de Chastellux, de Franc, Gerard, La Luzerne, Clonard, Armand, St. Hilaire, and de Sartine; also drafts of Holker's letters to La Luzerne, 1780, and his letter book of Robert Morris's letters, 1778-79.

The papers of Joseph H. Nicholson, acquired by purchase, date from 1789 to 1816, and number over 700 pieces. Nicholson was an American statesman whose services and worth entitle him to a much higher place in history than has yet been accorded. He was a lawyer of eminence; served in Congress from 1799 to 1806, when he resigned; was judge of the United States Circuit Court and of the Court of Appeals. His papers are of high value, because of the references to the business of Congress; the investigations of the Federal departments, navy yards and navy expenditures; elections and politics; the impeachment of Judge Chase; the capture of Washington by the British; finance and appropriation bills; foreign and United States stocks, and James Monroe's handling of United States securities. A group of letters from Nathaniel Macon are of political interest; Caesar A. Rodney's letters tell of the Jefferson-Burr election; John Randolph of Roanoke writes in his usual racy style of politics and the Hamilton-Burr duel. Other subjects dealt with are Maryland's finances, slavery, the embargo, impressment, and Nicholson's legal and personal affairs.

The business of Congress

During the year the Library added to its collection of Rodney papers by purchases at the sale of the last portion

Debates in the Continental Congress

of those manuscripts. The group thus obtained consists of nearly 40 letters from William C. C. Claiborne, Henry Clay, A. J. Dallas, and William Eustis to Caesar A. Rodney, 1807-1823; five volumes of the diaries of Thomas Rodney, 1781-1803; two volumes of his account books, 1771-1799, which contain also diaries for 1798-1800; and four volumes of notebooks, in which Rodney kept a record of the cases tried before him as United States judge of Mississippi Territory and commissioner for land claims west of Pearl River, 1804-1809. His diary of 1803 describes his journey from Delaware down the Ohio, on his way to the seat of the court in Mississippi. There are also about 122 letters, mainly written to Caesar A. Rodney, 1771-1810, with some miscellaneous writings, political articles, poetry, etc., among which is Rodney's account, written in 1794, of the events leading up to the surprise at Trenton on Christmas night, 1776. The most important diary is, of course, the one for 1781-1786, which recounts the debates in the Continental Congress from February 26 to April 18, 1781, and May 2 to 4, 1786, together with Rodney's descriptions of various members of Congress. John Adams's, Thomas Jefferson's, and James Madison's notes of the debates in Congress cover but a few weeks of the proceedings¹; so that Thomas Rodney's diary, short as it is, constitutes an addition of real value to the meager source material of this character in the records of the Continental Congress.

*Quartermaster's
accounts in the
Revolution*

The miscellaneous papers of John Fisher, 1778-1784, were bought. Fisher was Assistant Deputy Quartermaster General at Fishkill Landing, N. Y., and these papers are his official correspondence, requisitions, and receipts for supplies, estimates, returns of stores, pay rolls of employees, etc. They form a fairly complete record of quartermaster activity at one of the important Continental Army supply

¹ Adams's notes date 1775, Sept. 23-Oct. 30 and again in 1776, Feb. 16-Aug. 2; Jefferson's 1776, June 7-Aug. 1; Madison's 1782, Nov. 4-Dec. 31; in 1783, Jan. 1-June 21 and in 1787, Feb. 19-Apr. 27.

depots during the Revolutionary War. As arranged at present, they fill six portfolio slide boxes.

Two small, unbound diaries of Maj. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln were obtained by purchase. One of 19 pages dates from October 3 to December 1, 1778; and records his journey from Quaker Hill, N. Y., to Greystown, S. C., on his way to take command at Charleston; the other, also 19 pages in length, dates from September 3 to October 4, 1779, and gives an account of the unsuccessful attempt against the British at Savannah, Ga. *The Revolution in the South*

The manuscript diary of Littleton D. Teackle, of the Eastern Shore, Virginia, of a journey from the United States to England and Scotland in 1799, in six volumes duodecimo is an interesting record, presented to the Library by Arthur Crisfield, of Washington, D. C. Teackle was a young man and he wrote with enthusiasm of his travels and observations. He carried despatches to the United States minister in London and was provided with good letters of introduction, which aided him in meeting some of the celebrated personages of the day. His notes of a visit to Benjamin West's studio, of meeting Count Rumford, and of visiting the House of Lords and the House of Commons have value. The diary is a good record of the early American tourist viewpoint. *An eighteenth century American traveler*

A group of Richard Bland Lee papers, dating from 1701 to 1825, acquired by purchase, have value in the economic, social, and political phases of history. The 34 Richard Bland Lee letters, mostly to James Madison, are not found in the Madison papers in the Library. There are 14 letters from Ann H. Lee, the mother of Robert E. Lee, to Mrs. Richard Bland Lee; copies of wills, bonds, and commissions; and letters from Ann Fitzhugh, Arthur and William Lee, of London, Thomas and Philip Lee, William Randolph, William Fairfax, John Tayloe, Henry Lee, Philip Ludwell Lee, Landon Carter, Richard Henry Lee, George Tuberville, and John Jay. *The Lee family*

Jefferson's private secretary

Another small but interesting collection that came by purchase is a group of letters from William A. Burwell to his wife and his constituents. Burwell was a Member of Congress from the seventh Virginia district for 14 years and acted for a time as private secretary to President Jefferson. His letters from Washington, dating from 1808 to 1813, are full of social and political comment. There is also a Private Memoir of 46 pages, dating approximately from 1804 to 1810, which is of value.

Relations with France

A group of papers of Charles Jules, Comte de Manou, while he acted as French chargé d'affaires in the United States, 1821-1826, was purchased. There are drafts of Comte de Manou's reports and communications to his Government respecting affairs at Washington, and numerous copies of official United States documents, sent as enclosures with the Comte's despatches.

Explorations on the Oregon Trail

The Library has received, as a gift from William B. Chilton, of Washington, D. C., three diaries of Lieut. Theodore Talbot, First United States Artillery, 1843-1850; four letters to his mother (one 1849 and three from Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter, in November and December, 1860); and his report of his explorations of the Alcea River, Oregon, in 1849. Lieut. Talbot traveled with Frémont on the 1843 expedition to explore the Oregon Trail. This diary covers the period from April 29 to October 13, 1843. Starting from St. Louis, Frémont left the Talbot party toward the end of July, in the effort to find a straight route, a "bee line," to Fort Hall, Idaho. Talbot continued by way of the South Pass and Fort Laramie. October 13, when the diary ends, the difficult and dangerous part of the trip was over, Frémont was but four days' journey ahead of Talbot, and both parties were within reach of Fort Hall.

British Claims, War of 1812

Mr. Chilton's gift includes the miscellaneous papers of William Brent, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, Washington, D. C., 1824-1848, and agent for claims, 1824-

1828, under the Treaty of Ghent, for property in the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay regions, carried away or destroyed by the British during the War of 1812. This group of papers relating to damage claims against the British is of historical interest and value, as little attention seems to have been given to the spoliation operations of the enemy in the Chesapeake Bay region during the War of 1812.

Two gifts of first importance to the history of the District of Columbia have been made. The late Dr. James Dudley Morgan bequeathed to the Library of Congress his collection of letters and papers relating to the beginnings of the National Capital. The collection is to be known as the Digges-L'Enfant-Morgan Papers. Pierre Charles L'Enfant was born in or near Paris in 1754. With other young French officers he came to this country to fight in the Revolution; he was severely wounded while leading an attack on Savannah and later was captured at Charleston. He was known personally and as an engineer by Washington, Lafayette, and the French officers; after peace came, L'Enfant altered the New York City Hall and designed a house for Robert Morris in Philadelphia; and, when Congress entrusted to President Washington the task of planning the permanent capital, L'Enfant applied to be appointed and was entrusted with the work. He brought to his task a first-hand knowledge of the plan of the royal city of Versailles, a comprehensive grasp of the elements that go to make up a seat of government, and an imagination which a century and a quarter of unprecedented national growth has not outstripped. His plan is the basis of all that is noble in the design of Washington, and also the guide for future development. Hence the papers that embody his ideals have an increasing significance as the City of Washington develops as one of the great capitals of the world. If struggles with landowners and speculators exasperated George Washington, it was to be expected that the high-

L'Enfant papers collected by Dr. J. D. Morgan

spirited French visionary, whose lively imagination saw beyond to-day, would go down before them. He did no great work after 1792; yet he lived until 1825, and his tall, well-proportioned figure, arrayed in bell-crowned hat, long coat, and knee breeches, was daily seen making its way over the stump-strewn streets of the new capital which he designed but for which others were getting the credit.

During his last years L'Enfant—proud, penniless, but always a gentleman—found a home first with his bachelor friend, Dudley Digges, of Warburton (near Fort Washington), and after the death of Mr. Digges with his nephew, William Dudley Digges, of Green Hill, Maryland, just beyond the District line. From this grandfather, Dr. James Dudley Morgan inherited the papers left by L'Enfant, and to them he added many others gathered during the long years he spent in bringing about the removal of L'Enfant's body from its obscure burial place on the Digges estate and its interment at Arlington, after imposing ceremonies in the Capitol.

The bequest was made in the following terms:

I give and bequeath to the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, my historical papers of General George Washington, Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, and papers relating to the Society of the Cincinnati, etc., many of the papers mentioned concerning the War of the Revolution and the early history of the planning of the City of Washington, D. C., this gift being made upon the condition that the letters, maps, papers, etc., are to be known and appropriately marked and designated as the "Digges-L'Enfant-Morgan Papers."

Besides the L'Enfant papers are original and unpublished letters of Washington, Lafayette, D'Estaing, Rochambeau, De Grasse, and their contemporaries.

The Library appreciates the thought and consideration which led Dr. Morgan to build up such a collection, and also his provision in so arranging that it shall be perpetually useful. Mrs. Morgan has increased the obligation by adding to the collection and by her courtesy in carrying out the bequest in its full spirit. The collection will shortly be open to investigators.

The second of these two rare gifts comprises the papers of William Wilson Corcoran, and it comes from his grandson, William Corcoran Eustis. Mr. Corcoran knew L'Enfant, who was a frequent visitor at the Corcoran home in Georgetown. Indeed, Mr. Corcoran was 26 years old when L'Enfant died, and he lived until February 24, 1888, so that the two collections cover the first century of the City of Washington. The elder Corcoran had been mayor of Georgetown, one of the founders of St. John's church and Christ Church and of Columbian (now George Washington) University. In 1840 W. W. Corcoran (as he was known) and George W. Riggs became partners in the brokerage business in Washington; in 1845 they purchased the assets of the United States Bank, and in 1847 the firm took on its own account nearly all the loans made by the United States. In 1848 Mr. Corcoran and Elisha Riggs had twelve millions of the unmarketable 6 per cent United States loan of that year. Mr. Corcoran placed five millions with London bankers, the first sale of American securities in Europe since 1837. Of all citizens of the District of Columbia Mr. Corcoran has made the largest and widest gifts. The Corcoran Gallery of Art, Oak Hill Cemetery, and the Louise Home (named for his daughter, Mrs. Eustis) are the most conspicuous of his benefactions; but during his lifetime no worthy institution or cause failed to find in him a bountiful and a wise helper. Many of his gifts are still active and efficient in Washington charities. His friendships in this country and in Europe were seemingly without limitation. In his giving he knew no religious distinctions; and if he inclined to the South it was because of the great need of the people of that section, beginning with the most distinguished and extending without limit through all conditions.

The Corcoran papers date approximately from 1815 to 1888, and consist of 11 volumes of letters received; 72 volumes of letterpress copy books; several hundred loose

*Papers of W.
W. Corcoran*

papers, bills, receipts, accounts, and business and personal letters. The volumes of letters received begin in 1826 and the press copy books in 1845. There are letters from William Appleton, George Bancroft, Baring Brothers, George M. Bibb, F. P. Blair, John C. Breckinridge, J. A. Bayard, James Buchanan, Leslie Combs, Lewis Cass, Henry Clay, Howell Cobb, Thomas Corwin, Jefferson Davis, John A. Dix, Edward Everett, Millard Fillmore, Edmund P. Gaines, R. M. T. Hunter, Joseph Henry, Baron Humboldt, Washington Irving, Reverdy Johnson, Amos Kendall, Robert E. Lee, James M. Mason, John McLean, William L. Marcy, Commodore Charles Morris, Lord Napier, Robert Dale Owen, George Peabody, Thomas Ritchie, William C. Rives, William H. Seward, John Slidell, Alexander H. H. Stuart, Robert Toombs, Robert J. Walker, J. Watson Webb, Daniel Webster, and Robert C. Winthrop.

*The Sherman
letters*

To the already large Sherman collection have been added the letters from Senator John Sherman to Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, 1847 to 1890, the gift of Philemon Tecumseh Sherman, Esq., of New York City, a son of Gen. Sherman; and also a long letter from John Sherman, reviewing the causes that led to his resignation from President McKinley's Cabinet. The latter was the gift of Mrs. Mary Sherman McCallum, of Washington, D. C.

*Gen. Meigs's
Civil War diary*

Among the unique deposits of the year is a collection of 63 volumes and packets containing diaries and papers of Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, covering the period 1849 to 1889. Gen. Meigs, alert, vigorous, resourceful, and aggressive, was in favor with President Lincoln during Civil War days; and his diaries, kept in shorthand, are revealing the inner working of affairs during the early days of uncertainty as to men and movements, as the notes are transcribed. The deposit was made by Montgomery Meigs, Esq., of Keokuk, Iowa, in conjunction with Mrs. J. H. Taylor.

The papers of Col. Charles Chaillé-Long were a gift from his niece, Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, of Alexandria, Va. ^{Chaillé-Long's African explorations} They date from 1865 to 1915 and consist of about 150 manuscripts, diplomas, commissions, correspondence, and articles of the distinguished soldier explorer. Col. Chaillé-Long's life and experiences were romantic and exciting, as well as useful. His explorations in Egypt and around the headwaters of the Nile proved valuable to both science and geography. As chief of staff of Gen. Gordon of Khartoum, on Gordon's first African expedition, he performed many difficult services with bravery and honor. In 1882 he was United States consul at Alexandria, Egypt, during the massacre of July, and his herculean labors in saving the lives of Americans were acknowledged by the Government. There are interesting manuscript articles by Col. Chaillé-Long on Egypt and the Orient, and a scrapbook of news clippings of more than ordinary value. Among his correspondents were Weir Mitchell, John Hay, Whitelaw Reid, Gen. Paul H. Orillat, Dr. Ardouin, Lord Charles Beresford, Gen. Baratieri, and various Egyptian officials of high rank.

From the literary executors of the estate of the late Charles Lang Freer, of Detroit (Mrs. A. H. Freer and Miss Katharine N. Rhoades), the Library has received a group of original manuscripts of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. ^{Rossetti manuscript poems} There are 23 poems which were printed in his works, mostly in "The House of Life," and five that are not found in his collected works; two original autograph letters; numbers one and two of "The Germ" and three and four of "Art and Poetry." Of the omitted poems is the one "Sacred to the Memory of A—— S——," written on both sides of four leaves of paper.

Another accession is a group of letters from Lydia Maria Child to John Greenleaf Whittier.

*Translations
from newspapers
of the Central
Powers*

The Library has received as a gift from the National Board for Historical Service (a board created by the American Historical Association for war work and now disbanded) a collection of about 20,000 typewritten cards, containing summaries and translations of articles appearing in newspapers and periodicals published in the countries of the Central Powers during the World War and the first months of the armistice. These summaries and translations were made primarily for the use of Government departments and the Military Intelligence Office in Washington and the Headquarters of the American Army in France. They were dictated by Dr. Victor S. Clark personally to stenographers, and were subsequently read and obvious errors corrected. They were indexed under headings agreeing loosely with a plan drawn up by the Col. House Inquiry in New York, with which the board cooperated. While each translation or summary is sufficiently complete to be intelligible and useful without referring to the paper or publication from which it was taken, the original files are available in the Library of Congress, wherever it may be necessary or desirable to make comparisons.

By cooperation with the Library, the Universities of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Chicago, Vassar College, and Pomona College have obtained photostat copies of the cards. Princeton University has carbon copies.

*Letters from a
soldier in the
World War*

A letter written to accompany a Christmas package for "A soldier in France" fell into the hands of Private John F. Callahan, Third Division, Company G, Fourth Infantry, at Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va. He had been a member of the New York City fire department, was 31 years old, a good penman, fond of writing, saw things as they were, and told about matters with a line drawn between personal experience and rumor. His companions in arms were a truck driver, a jeweler, a bookkeeper, a bartender, an Italian laborer, and a "gunman" refugee—"all with

one purpose—to whip the German.” His letters to one of the Red Cross workers, making 151 pages closely written, cover the period from November 22, 1917, to June 18, 1918, during which time he was wounded in the Marne battles, was promoted to be a corporal, entered Germany with the victors, and in due time returned to duty with Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, New York City. No phase of camp life escaped this alert soldier, and his philosophy of war is both shrewd and witty. The letters come to the Library as a gift from Miss Clara Morehouse, to whom they were written, and are material of high value to students of the World War from a social standpoint.

Interesting also are the notebooks of recitations for soldiers in war huts in France and England, used by E. H. Sothern, which are welcomed as a gift from him. There are also letters of Mrs. Sothern (Julia Marlowe).

A collection of several hundred German broadsides, issued in Germany, Belgium, Luxemburg, and Poland, together with Austrian and Italian broadsides, were purchased.

Transcripts of documents in foreign archives, relating to the colonial history of the United States, have been received during the year from England, France, Spain, and Mexico.

On August 2 this division sustained a heavy loss in the sudden death, at his workbench, of Mr. William Berwick, the head of our manuscript repair section, whose skilled workmanship and knowledge of manuscript repairing was levied upon by all sections of the country. His record of nearly a quarter of a century of work in the Library shows the repair and binding of the papers of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, William T. Sherman, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, and dozens of other great collections of the papers of eminent Americans. His response to calls from outside the Library included the organization of a force for salvaging the manuscript remains of the great fire in the New York State Capitol Building, the

*World War
items*

*Foreign tran-
scripts*

repair of the Wills of George and Martha Washington, of the Michigan State Constitution, of the Apprentice Book of the Cutler's Guild of London of the sixteenth century, of George Washington's ledger of private accounts, of the Treasury Department's records of the purchase of Alaska, and of the land grant by the United States to the Marquis de Lafayette. Mr. Berwick's death is a serious loss to the Government.

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

(From the report of the Chief, Dr. Harris)

DOCUMENTS:
Accessions

The collection of material.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, the accessions to the Library through the Division of Documents were as follows:

How acquired	Volumes	Pamphlets	Total
Received by virtue of law.....	3, 557	6, 087	9, 644
Gifts of the Government of the United States in all its branches.....	781	1, 407	2, 188
Gifts of State governments.....	2, 743	9, 673	12, 416
Gifts of local governments.....	557	941	1, 498
Gifts of foreign governments (international exchange).....	5, 228	7, 241	12, 469
Gifts of corporations and associations.....	239	573	812
By transfer.....	2, 188	1, 605	3, 793
Total received.....	15, 293	27, 527	42, 820
By purchase, exchange, deposit, and transfer (counted in Order Division).....	8, 944	5, 051	13, 995
By binding periodicals.....	1, 091	.....	1, 091
Total handled.....	25, 328	32, 578	57, 906

In addition to the above, 2,787 maps and charts have been received by official donation.

The total number of volumes and pamphlets handled during the year was 57,906, as compared with 40,865 for the

preceding year. The difficulties of transportation and the high costs of printing and labor have continued to restrict the acquisition of important material by the Division of Documents. The receipt of foreign material is showing a distinct increase over the preceding year, while the receipts from the other sources are about the same as in the preceding year. A large amount of effort was expended in clearing up the accumulation of arrears of material received through transfer and other special sources during the war period.

The collection of confidential material published by the allied governments, especially Great Britain and France, mentioned in the preceding annual report, has received numerous and important additions during the year. In time, this group will form an important section of the Library's collection of war material. To this foreign material should be added important federal publications, which show many of the activities of the various war services.

As part of the division's work in building up a representative collection of war material, exchange relations have been developed with the Imperial War Museum at London, the Bibliothèque-Musée de la Guerre at Paris; the Commonwealth War Memorials Library at Melbourne, Australia; the University Library at Christiania, Norway, and the University of British Columbia, at Vancouver. Besides these special receipts, the governments of Great Britain, France, and Italy have taken special pains to supply the Library with fundamental sources on war conditions in their respective countries.

During the year special want lists have been made up relating to Argentina (5), Australia, Belgium (4), Bolivia, Brazil (6), Bulgaria, Chile (3), China (2), Colombia (5),

Cuba (3), Egypt (2), France (12), Great Britain, Greece, India (5), Italy (6), Japan (2), Mexico (5), New Brunswick, Netherlands (2), New South Wales, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, Punjab, Rhodesia, Roumania, Salvador, Spain (2), Switzerland (2), Transvaal, Union of South Africa, Uruguay (2). In addition to these, want lists were sent to city officials in the United States.

DOCUMENTS:
Foreign

Besides the regular consignments from the 91 governments on the regular international exchange list, the following shipments were received in response to special requests: Argentina, 25 volumes and pamphlets; Belgium, 76 volumes and pamphlets; Bulgaria, 78 volumes and pamphlets; Chile, 6 volumes; China, 4 volumes and pamphlets; Colombia, 23 volumes and pamphlets; Denmark, 11 volumes; France, 67 volumes and pamphlets and 650 maps; Honduras, 10 volumes; Italy, 111 volumes and pamphlets and 16 prints; Norway, 304 volumes and pamphlets; Peru, 4 volumes; Poland, 60 volumes and pamphlets; Serbia, 44 volumes and pamphlets; Sweden, 304 volumes; Uruguay, 69 volumes and pamphlets.

In addition to the above, the municipal publications of certain important foreign cities were secured to meet special needs; the material received in response to special requests in this field are as follows: Bordeaux, 14 volumes; Dundee, 38 volumes and pamphlets; Lyon, 14 volumes; Marseille, 14 volumes; Rio de Janeiro, 16 volumes and pamphlets; Tokio, 9 volumes.

The number of governments on the international exchange list has been increased from 91 in 1919 to 94; new exchange arrangements having been made with the Governments of Poland, of Czechoslovakia, and of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The receipts of the official publications of the States of the United States are substantially the same as those of the preceding year. The extent of these receipts since the creation of the Division of Documents is as follows: *State documents*

1901-2.....	2, 162	1911-12.....	9, 318
1902-3.....	1, 589	1912-13.....	9, 485
1903-4.....	1, 023	1913-14.....	9, 283
1904-5.....	2, 812	1914-15.....	9, 634
1905-6.....	3, 884	1915-16.....	9, 615
1906-7.....	3, 245	1916-17.....	11, 095
1907-8.....	4, 128	1917-18.....	13, 323
1908-9.....	3, 554	1918-19.....	12, 638
1909-10.....	6, 386	1919-20.....	12, 416
1910-11.....	7, 767		

These receipts now average over 1,000 items monthly and their growth since 1910 is, of course, due to the publication of the Monthly List of state publications by the Division of Documents. During the year a special effort has been made to develop the collection of State publications relating to the war; as part of this work, the December, 1919, issue of the Monthly List of State Publications contained a Check List of all State war publications received by the Library of Congress prior to January 1, 1920. An appeal to State authorities to supply the Library of Congress with material not included in that list accompanied it and this request has brought to the Library several valuable additions to our collections.

During the year 3,424 volumes were sent to the bindery.

The number of duplicates eliminated and turned over to the Order Division for exchange with other libraries was 11,961 (6,302 volumes and 5,659 pamphlets).

LAW LIBRARY

(From the report of the Law Librarian, Mr. Collins)

LAW LIBRARY:
Accessions

The accessions during the year were as follows:

How acquired	1918-19		1919-20	
	Main Library	Conference Library	Main Library	Conference Library
By copyright.....	1,438	.....	1,582	.....
By gift and transfer.....	443	109	487	107
By purchase.....	560	437	729	297
Total.....	2,441	546	2,798	404
Total accessions.....	2,987		3,202	
Total contents of Law Library....	187,322		190,524	

Gifts

Through the generosity of Dr. William Vail Kellen the law collection received the following valuable accessions by gift:

An Ordinance Of The Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament . . . 1643.

In This Booke is conteyned the offyce of Shyryffes, Baylyffes of Lybertyes, Escheatours, Constables, and Coroners . . . Marshe, 1560.

Iniunctions giuen by the Queens Maiesty . . . 1559.

Institutiōs or principal groudes of the lawes and statutes of Eng-lande . . . Myddylton, 1547.

Institutions or princypal groundes of the lawes and statutes of Eng-lande . . . Marshe, 1555.

Lyttelton tenures in Englysshe . . . Myddylton, 1544.

Modus tenendi vnum Hundredū siue curiam de Record. [London, 1539?]

Natura breuiū . . . Myddylton, 1544.

Plowden, Edmund. . . Les Commentaries, ou Reportes . . . Tottell, 1578.

[Rastell, William] A collection of entrees. Of declarations, barres, replications, [etc.] . . . Tottel, 1574.

Other noteworthy accessions were:

A Profitable booke of Maister Iohn Perkins . . . Totell. [n.d. ca. 1558?]

A Profitable Booke of Master Iohn Perkins . . . Yetsweirt, 1597.

Doddridge, Sir John. The Lawyers Light . . . London, 1629.

West, William. Symboleographie . . . London, Miles Flesher, 1641-47.

The newe greate abredgement breffly conteynynge, all thactes and statutes of this Realme of England, vntyll the .XXXV. yere of the reigne of . . . Henry the .VIII. . . . [Powel, 1551].

The records and briefs of the United States Supreme Court, which are being bound into volumes following the order in which the decisions are printed in the United States Reports, are now practically complete. As yet there remain some 10 volumes of the United States Supreme Court Reports for which the records and briefs have not been bound, owing to the fact that the records in some instances are incomplete. We hope to complete them during the next fiscal year. The Library's collection of records and briefs will then be complete from volumes 1 to 250 of the United States Supreme Court Reports.

Supreme Court records and briefs

Some new shelving has been placed in the Law Library at the Capitol and a general shift of the books made in order to relieve the congested condition there. A room for the shelving and use of periodicals has been prepared, and it is the intention to maintain in the Law Library a complete file of all legal periodicals.

Rearrangement of collection at Capitol

DIVISION OF MAPS

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Phillips)

The following tables A and B, respectively, show the number of accessions for the year and the total number of pieces in the Division of Maps:

TABLE A.—Accessions, July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920

MAPS AND
CHARTS:
Accessions

Description	Copy-right	Pur-chases	Gift	Trans-fer	Ex-change	Total
Maps.....	1,322	192	1,001	104	.....	2,619
Atlases.....	85	57	24	20	.....	186
Manuscripts.....		6	.....	.....	.....	6
Views.....	90	44	19	.....	.....	153
Total.....	1,497	299	1,044	124	.....	2,964

TABLE B.—*Total number of pieces in the Division, June 30, 1920*

Description	June 30, 1919	Accessions 1920	Total
Maps.....	155,750	2,619	158,369
Atlases.....	5,262	186	5,448
Manuscripts.....	963	6	969
Views.....	1,509	153	1,662
Total.....	163,484	2,964	166,448

These tables do not include the total number of sheets in the Sanborn insurance collection, the British Ordnance survey, and the Egyptian survey, which number as follows:

Description	Accessions 1919-20		Total	
	Maps	Sheets	Maps	Sheets
Sanborn insurance maps.....	383	4,461	28,470	262,785
Ordnance survey.....				17,217
Egyptian survey.....				22,660
Total.....	383	4,461	28,470	302,662

The records of the division show a noticeable increase in the use of the material by the various Government departments, especially the Post Office, Census, and Geological Survey. Considerable additional information was given in connection with the Honduras and Guatemala boundary question and in the legal controversy between Texas and Oklahoma.

The end of the World War has reduced the number of calls for war maps, but those of an economic nature are in great demand.

The fourth volume of "A list of geographical atlases" will shortly be ready for distribution. A reprint of the "Author List," containing the complete titles of all atlases

Atlases

by authors supplementing this work, will be published as a separate for quick reference.

In the intervals from other duties the Chief of the Division ^{Cartography, bibliography} has prepared a work, now ready for publication, which seems absolutely needed for comprehensive work in cartographical bibliography. It is entitled "A descriptive list of books and magazine articles relating to maps, map makers, and views. With Bibliographical notes." There are included 28,440 titles, in 5,688 typewritten pages. In the 20 years incidentally employed in this work, thousands of world magazines have been analyzed, and all books and monographs relating directly to the subject. Our collections have, therefore, been enriched by this analysis. Among the many miscellaneous items are 110 devoted to Ptolemy, 25 to Ortelius, 8 to Lafreri, 87 to Mercator, 30 to Blaeu, 35 to Sanson, and 27 to Waldseemüller. The usefulness of the work has been proved by the actual administrative use of it in manuscript. Mr. I. N. Phelps Stokes, in his great work entitled "The iconography of Manhattan Island," vol. 2, "Introduction," p. xxxi, refers to this list, which he carefully examined, "as a boon to all students." An early publication of it might prove so.

The Library is fortunate in having secured the manu- ^{Washington's plans of Alexandria, Va.} script plans by George Washington, of the city of Alexandria, Virginia. As there is no mention made of this work in any notice of Washington's writings, a full description may be of interest: Plat of the Land where on Stands the Town of Alexandria. By a scale of 15 Po to ye Inch. $12\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$. [1748] A plan of Alexandria now Belhaven. $12\frac{3}{8} \times 15\frac{3}{8}$. [1749]

Alexandria is located on land which formed part of a large grant to Robert Howsen in 1669. Howsen sold his land to John Alexander in 1677.

In 1730 a public tobacco warehouse was established on this tract, and the hamlet which grew up about it was called

Belhaven, and was known by that name until the town was laid off under an act of the General Assembly of the Colony of Virginia, which was passed in 1748. This act authorized the survey and laying out of a town at "Hunting Creek Warehouse on Potomac River," the town to cover 60 acres of land, "parcel of the lands of Philip Alexander, John Alexander, and Hugh West," and "that the said town shall be called by the name of Alexandria."

The trustees appointed for the town included Lord Fairfax, William Fairfax, George Fairfax, Richard Osborne, Lawrence Washington, William Ramsey, John Carlyle, John Pagan, Gerard Alexander, Hugh West, and Philip Alexander. The surveys having been made in accordance with the charter, the first meeting of the trustees was held on July 13, 1749. On the two days following, the town lots were sold at auction under the supervision of the trustees, and at the next meeting of the trustees, on September 20, deeds for these lots were executed.

Of these two maps of Alexandria drawn by George Washington the earliest is the "Plat of the Land where on Stands the Town of Alexandria," the title being noted on the reverse of the map probably at some later date.

It is an outline of the area to be covered by the town which is here marked, "Area 51 acres 3 Roods 31 Perch." At the upper end of the area buildings are indicated and marked "M^r Hugh West H^o & Ware H^{oss}." The road upon which these buildings are indicated extends from "Ware H^o Point" through the area and is marked, "Road round H^d of the Crk. &c." Beyond the road is "A fine improvable Marsh."

Along the water front the river is marked, "The Shoals or Flats about 7 feet at High Water," and a line farther out in the river reads, "The Edge of the Channell of the River. 8 Fathoms." The following note appears at the foot of the map: "Note that in the Bank fine Cellars may be cut from whence wharfs may be extended on the Flats with any

difficulty & ware Housses built thereon as in Philadelphia &c. Good Water is got by sinkg wells at a small depth. The above area of 51 Acres 3 Rd. 31 Perch belongs to Cap^t Phill. Alexander, Cap^t John Alexander, M^r Hugh West."

This map was evidently made in 1748, when Washington was 17 years old, after his return from his surveying expedition on the lands of Lord Fairfax in the Northern Neck of Virginia, 1747-48, and subsequent to the act by the General Assembly.

In Washington's Journal of 1747-48 the only reference he makes to a survey of Alexandria follows a place where several pages are torn out. The reference reads:

The Courses of the Town of Alexandria

The Meanders of the River

S 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ E^t 3 Chain

S 52 E^t 4 C 17 L

S 24 E 5 C 9 L to the Point at a sm^l Hickory stump above the Landing Place

S 70 E 1 C 25 L

S 45 E 3 C 18 L

The other map, "A plan of Alexandria now Belhaven," was evidently made prior to the organization of the municipal government at the first meeting of the trustees, on July 13, 1749, while the town was still called Belhaven. This map was used for the sale of lots which took place on the 14th and 15th of July, and has a list of the purchasers, numbers of the lots, and price given in pistoles. The town is laid out in 84 lots with 10 streets—Orinoko, Princess, Queens, Cameron, King, Prince, Dukes, Water, Fairfax, and Royal.

The river in front of the town is marked, "4 & 5 feet Water," and at the extreme of the town, "8 Fathom Water." On the opposite shore in Maryland a house is indicated marked, "M^{rs} Addison's."

Other accessions of interest are the following:

Plan of the seige of Charlestown in South Carolina, under comand of his excellence Sir Henry Clinton and under dirrection of Collonel *Noteworthy accessions*

Movnt Crieff, as chieff ingener. This town was surrendered with capitulation the 12 May 1780 after 6 weeks and 3 days seige.

Colored manuscript map, $25\frac{1}{4} \times 17\frac{1}{4}$ in. Shows also the positions of French and American ships in "Cooper rivier," and the "Passage of the engl. men of war by the Fort Moultrie." On the reverse, in manuscript, is: "Seige of Charles Town South Carolina. Lieut. Finnegan 16th regt!"

Nveba description de el gran Rio de la Plata nuebmente corregido de muchos errores, expresando las . . . brazas que ay de Bajamar ordinaria advirtiendole que en las mareas grandes, que suseden con los vientos sur y sueste . . . Sardinera fecit. [1650?]

Colored manuscript on parchment, $34\frac{1}{4} \times 20$ in. Insets: [Punta Garda]. Plano de la Encena da Barragan situado a la ptt^a del sur, en el rio de la plata.

Descripcion de las costas islas, placeres i bajos de las Indies occidentales corregida calculada al meridiano de la isla de Theneriphe en las canarias por Pedro Aleantara Espinosa. Campeche, abril 10 de 1765. Sirrbe para Domingo de Belasco piloto del paquibot Desprei el Cortes.

Colored manuscript on parchment, $35\frac{1}{4} \times 24$. Besides the West Indies it shows the coast, with numerous place names, of "Carolina," the "Gulf of Mexico," and "South America" to the mouth of the Orinoco River. Title and pilot names in ornamented cartouches.

A plan of Louisbourg. G. Williams delin. A scale to the harbour of half a mile: [3 in.] $18\frac{3}{4} \times 27\frac{1}{4}$. [1745?]

Colored manuscript map showing the harbor, with soundings, and the fortifications surrounding the town. Does not give the streets. Title and scale in ornamented cartouches in the upper right and lower left corners respectively.

France. *Service géographique de l'armée*. Plans directeurs—Groupe canevas de tir. 1:20,000. 240 sheets. Paris, 1918.

France. *Service central de la Carte géologique*. Carte géologique generale. 1:320,000. 210 sheets. Paris, 1896.

Accompanied by 203 sheets of explanatory text.

Mexico. *Secretaria de estado y del despacho de fomento*. *Comision geografica de guerra y fomento*. Carta de la republica mexicana. 1:100,000² 75 sheets.

DIVISION OF MUSIC

(From the report of the Acting Chief, Mr. Whittlesey)

Accessions of the Music Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920

	Copyright	Gift	Purchase	Exchange	Transfer	Other	Total
Music.....	28,465	316	833	57	187	17	29,875
Literature of music	209	98	178	.....	37	22	544
Instruction.....	602	13	64	2	7	1	689
Total.....	29,276	427	1,075	59	231	40	31,108

Contents of the Music Division at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1920

Music:

The division contained up to June 30, 1919, volumes and pieces.....	794, 622
Accessions during the fiscal year numbered, volumes and pieces.....	29, 875
Total on June 30, 1920.....	824, 497

Literature of music:

The division contained up to June 30, 1919, volumes and pieces.....	36, 289
Accessions during the fiscal year numbered....	544
Total on June 30, 1920.....	36, 833

Instruction:

The division contained up to June 30, 1919, volumes and pieces.....	22, 208
Accessions during the fiscal year numbered.....	689
Total on June 30, 1920.....	22, 897
Grand total, volumes, pamphlets, etc.....	884, 227

The total accessions during the past fiscal year amounted to 31,108 volumes, pamphlets and pieces (Music, 29,875; Literature of Music, 544; Musical Instruction, 689 (41 books proper), of which 20 are copyright deposit duplicates). This total includes 16,906 volumes and pieces marked "Reserve Storage."

The Music Division now contains (estimated) 884,227 volumes, pamphlets and pieces (Music, 824,497; Literature of Music, 36,833, including librettos; Musical Instruction, 22,897, including teaching pieces, études, and other music of an instructive type).

During the past fiscal year 26,648 catalogue cards were added to our catalogues, as against 22,337 in 1919. Of the total, 25,753 cards (of which 21,580 belong to the subclass M) were prepared in this division. The total includes 1867 cards written for the Index to Current Musical Periodicals; it does not include shelf-list cards, etc.

The cataloguing of the American single sheet music published between 1820-ca. 1860 has been completed. Entries by composer were made in the Subject Catalogue under the

heading "American Publications 1820-ca. 1860." Also, entries under titles, views, portraits, and autograph facsimiles were provided for. These compositions are not yet represented in the main Composer Catalogue.

Of the mass of minor copyright deposits (principally between the years 1870-1897), as referred to in last year's Annual Report, the class divisions M 30-32, with others, amounting to approximately 14,000 pieces have been classified and filed on the shelves. This practically completes the filing of accumulated sheet music in folio size. It is hoped that the accumulated sheet music in octavo size (Band, Orchestra, and Part-songs) can be classified and filed this coming year.

Current accessions are filed to date.

*Gifts (original
manuscripts,
American com-
posers)*

Three donations of original manuscripts were received as follows:

Burlin, Mrs. Natalie C. [The Indians' Book.] The musical illustrations used in her work "The Indians' Book."
Nevin, Mr. George B. Turn ye even unto Me. Sacred song.

Thayer, Miss Mary A. Psalm CXXXVII (By the rivers of Babylon) for chorus and orchestra with soprano solo. Full score. Composed by James Cutler Dunn Parker. [Autograph of Parker.]

Gifts

The work of classifying and cataloguing the George Hodges collection is about completed. The music section of the collection has been catalogued and the material filed on the shelves. The literature and instruction sections are in the course of being catalogued in the Catalogue Division, for which printed cards are to be supplied. Lists of the entire collection (including duplicates) have been sent to Mrs. Hodges.

Other gifts have been:

Ashbury, Mr. Samuel E. Photo of Mexican bugle calls, containing the Degüello, a composition of very early origin.

The Bach Choir, Bethlehem, Pa. Two programs of the Bach Festival, 1920.

The British Music society annual, 1920.

The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra Assn. Co. The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra Year book. Twenty-fourth season, 1918-19.

Columbia Graphophone Company. New graded catalogue of Educational records, 1920.

Czecho Slovak Information Bureau. Czecho-Slovak music and the British press, 1919.

Oliver Ditson Company, Boston, Mass. Songs of Bainbridge Crist: The Auld Scotch songs (for high and medium voices). A Bag of Whistles (for high and medium voices).

Erck, Miss C. A. Nineteen pieces: Music and opera librettos.

Carl Fischer, New York City. Songs of Bainbridge Crist: Chinese Mother Goose Rhymes; Drolleries from an Oriental Doll's House; The Old Soldier (for high, medium, and low voices); April Rain (for 'high and low voices); and C'est Mon Ami (for high and medium voices).

Freer, Mrs. Eleanor Everest. A biographical sketch. New York, James T. White.

Gloetzner, Dr. Anton. Twenty volumes and pieces (M: 13, ML and MT: 7), as follows:

The celebrated overture by Auber as played to the opera of *La Somnambula*, arranged from the original score by Ch. Zeuner. Boston, Parker & Ditson, 1836.

Die flöte und das flötenspiel . . . von Theobald Boehm. München, Joseph Aibl, n. d.

Dreyschock's *La Campanella*, impromptu pour le piano-forte. Hambourg, A. Cranz, n. d.

Ett's *Pergrinatio in montem sanctum in festo assumptionis Beatae Virginis Mariae*. Munich, 1848.

Gade's *Die Kreuzfahrer*, op. 50. Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel, n. d. (Parts.)

Graduale de tempora et de sanctis . . . Edition secunda augmentata. Ratisbonae, 1877.

Himno Nacional Argentino. Buenos-Ayres, G. Monguillot, n. d.

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- Ferd. Krieger's *Musica Ecclesiastica Catholica*. Die Katholische Kirchenmusik. Freiburg i. B., Herder, 1872.
- Joh. Baptist Lasser's *Vollständige anleitung zur singekunst*. München, 1905.
- Melodien zum katholischen gesangbuche für die K. Volks- u. Elementar-Schulen in Baiern. I^{te} abtheilung. München, J. Sidler, n. d.
- Mendelssohn's Concerto, op. 25. L'arrangement du Quintuor par Paul Comte Waldersee. Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel, n. d. (Parts.)
- Mendelssohn's Quintette, op. 18 and 87. Leipzig, C. F. Peters, n. d. (Parts.)
- Dom. Mettenleiter's *Musikgeschichte der Oberpfalz*. Amberg, Fedor Pohl, 1867.
- C. F. Reissiger's *Huitième trio*, oeuv. 97. Leipzig, C. F. Peters, n. d. (Parts.)
- E. Fr. Richter's *Treatise on harmony*, translated, etc., by Franklin Taylor. London, Cramer & Co. 1864.
- Andreas Romberg's *The Power of song* . . . Adapted to the English words by Lowell Mason. New York, Wm. A. Pond & Co., n. d.
- Raymond Schlecht: *Officium in nativitate Domini*. Nördlingen, 1864.
- Vesperale Romanum* . . . Ratisbonae, 1879.
- Franz Wüllner's *Chorübungen der Münchner Musikschule*. 3. auflage. München, Theodor Ackermann, 1879.
- Ed. Zachariä's *Vollständige Kunstpedal-schule*. Frankfurt a/M., Verfasser, 1869.
- Harbord, Maj. Gen. J. G. *Seventeen pieces of Russian music*.
- Hildebrand, W. A. *Songs of our country*. New York National Committee on patriotic literature, 1917.
- Homeyer & Co., Charles W., Boston, Mass. *Song by Bainbridge Crist: In the moonlight (Clair de lune)*. (Keys of F and A.)

Hyde, Mr. John. Three hymn collections, 19 songs, 14 part-songs, 2 church services, and 1 vocal method.

Tune-book proposed for the use of congregations of the Protestant Episcopal Church. New York, Published by the Committee, 1859.

The fox jumped over the parson's gate. Glee, by Sir Henry R. Bishop.

The standard of the free. Music by Theo. F. Seward.

Bells, a part-song. By Theo. F. Seward.

Jack, Miss Olive M. Five opera librettos.

Karmin, Mr. Fritz. Lieder und gesänge auf gedichte von Friedrich Rückert.

Koch, Mr. T. W. The parting horn. Part-song by W. Moon.

Mayers, Mr. Henry. Ye A. E. F. Hymnal. A collection of the Doughboy lyrics that smoothed the road from Hoboken to the Rhine. Nancy, Berger-Levrault, 1919.

Morrison, Mr. H. A. Two copies of the Marine Corps Song Book, issued by the Navy Department Commission on Training Camp Activities and compiled with the assistance of the National Committee on Army and Navy Camp Music, Washington, 1919.

Music Teachers' National Association. Proceedings, 1919. Forty-first annual meeting.

The Musical Association of San Francisco. The San Francisco Symphony Orchestra programs for 1919-20. (2 copies.)

Paul, Mr. H. M. Forty-three Washington Choral Society programs, 1884-1901.

Redwood, Mrs. Francis T. Eight volumes and pieces of modern music, principally Americana.

Renwick, Mr. William R. Six pieces of music: Americana. G. Schirmer, Inc., New York City. Triakontameron. Thirty moods and scenes in triple measure for pianoforte. In six volumes. By Leopold Godowsky.

Society for the Publication of American Music. Prospectus: The objects of the Society.

Sonneck, Mr. O. G.

The British Music Society Annual, 1920.

The British Music Society Bulletin, April and May, 1920.

Czecho-Slovak music and the British Press, 1919.

Musica de America. Anno. I, No. 1.

The Oratorio Society of New York: Festival of Music program, 1920. Short studies in the nature of music, by Herbert Antcliffe, 1920.

Thayer, Miss Mary A. Biographical sketch (in ms.) of James Cutler Dunn Parker.

Wolfsohn Musical Bureau. Story of the Wolfsohn Musical Bureau, New York-London.

Purchases

A most interesting acquisition during the past year was the collection of autograph songs of Francis Hopkinson, obtained from Mrs. Florence Scovel Shinn, of New York City. This volume contains 118 numbers, six by Hopkinson himself, the remainder copies by Hopkinson of compositions by other composers. Of particular interest is the fact that it contains his first composition, "My days have been so wondrous free," 1759. So far as is known, this is the earliest secular composition by an American composer. The volume is in a fair state of preservation and with the few minor repairs already made here should last for many years more.

Other acquisitions of the year too numerous to detail here are listed in Appendix IV to this report.

Opera transcripts

The transcribing of unpublished operas, which has been delayed during the war period, has now been resumed. The following transcripts are under way: Müller's Zaubertrommel, Guglielmi's Enea e Lavinia, Leo's Flavio e Donizia, and Cousser's Appolon enjoué. B. F. Stevens & Brown have been requested to complete our previous order for Sullivan's operas: Cox and Box, Iolanthe, H. M. S. Pinafore, Patience, Pirates of Penzance, Trial by Jury, Merchant of Venice, Yeomen of the Guard, and the Rose of Persia.

PERIODICAL DIVISION

(From the report of the Acting Chief, Mr. Millington)

Service

Seven members of the normal staff of 12 have been constantly members of the division throughout the year, a gain of one over last year. Three members resigned—Miss

Payne, September 17, 1919, Mr. Labbé, October 21, 1919; and Mr. Conway, May 15, 1920; the first two in order to give their entire time to college work, the last named to accept a position in the Census Bureau at a salary greater than he was receiving here. Mr. W. A. Slade, Chief of the Division, was appointed Acting Chief of the Order Division, December 16, 1919, and on that date Mr. Yale O. Millington was placed in charge of the Periodical Division.

Conditions now are not as unsettled as they were one year ago. There is not the restlessness that then prevailed, although it can not be said to have completely disappeared. There have been fewer resignations.

The number of current periodicals received by the Periodical Division during the past year (separate titles) was 7,423 (7,260 in 1919; 6,712 in 1918). The receipts of the past year include second copies of periodicals taken up from the Copyright Office, now 1,255 in number, and 785 journals deposited by the Smithsonian Institution. Official documentary series, and almanacs, annual reports, yearbooks, and other material of the kind, which are received in other division of the Library, are not counted in these statistics. *Statistics*

The whole number of periodicals received in the Periodical Division (separate items) was 143,949 (last year 115,612).

New titles added during the year include those of 545 periodicals received by copyright, 620 by gift, 154 by subscription, and 367 through the Smithsonian Institution.

The number of newspapers received is 733, of which 622 are published in the United States, and 111 in foreign countries. Of the newspapers published in the United States, 486 are dailies and 136 weeklies. Of the newspapers published in foreign countries, 102 are dailies and 9 are weeklies. *Newspaper*

The number of newspapers retained for binding is as follows: American, 219; foreign, 100; total, 319. *binding*

The binding during the past year was as follows: Newspapers, 2,123 volumes (last year 2,067 volumes); periodicals, 2,556 volumes (last year 2,618 volumes).

During the year 8,571 volumes of newspapers and 10,216 volumes of periodicals were used by readers (last year: newspapers, 9,758 volumes; periodicals, 9,212 volumes). The service of periodicals here stated is of *general* periodical material only; *special* periodical material is served by other divisions of the Library.

PERIODICAL DIVI-
SION:
Accessions

Files of 14 German newspapers covering the period July, 1914, to December, 1918, had been received by the Library at the time of the 1919 annual report. This year we would report that those files have been continued in most instances through the year 1919, and that in addition we have received the following files of European newspapers for the war period: Basler Nachrichten, July 28, 1914–June 20, 1918; Berliner neueste Nachrichten, July 21, 1914–March, 1919; Feldpost (Berlin), January, 1915–December, 1916; Gazette des Ardennes (Rethel), November, 1914–November 9, 1918; L'Homme Enchaîné and continuation L'Homme Libre, October 9, 1914–March, 1918; Le Journal (Paris), July 26, 1914–November, 1918; Morgenbladet (Christiani), January, 1914–August, 1919; Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, July 30, 1914–September 21, 1919; Neue Zürcher Nachrichten, July 28, 1914–December, 1918; Neue Zürcher Zeitung, July, 1914–November 16, 1917; Prager Tagblatt, July 24, 1914–March, 1919; De Telegraaf (Amsterdam), July 28, 1914–September 21, 1919; Wiener Abendpost, July–December, 1914, October, December, 1916, January, 1917–November, 1918; Wiener Zeitung, July–December, 1914, October, 1916–September, 1918. Files of Dagens Nyheter and Svenska Dagbladet for the war period were received June 30, 1920. From the files of German newspapers collected by the National Board for Historical Service we have obtained much material that will add to the strength of our collection.

Current German newspapers and periodicals are now being received with fair regularity.

There were 920 American eighteenth century newspapers added during the year. Perhaps the most notable accession among them was the *Courier de l'Amerique*, Philadelphia, Boinod and Gaillard, 1784, July 27, 30, August 6, 17, 24, 27, October 5, 19, 22, supplements July 27, August 17, 24, October 5. In Evans's *American Bibliography* a note reads, "no copies appear to be extant." It would appear that the copies acquired by the Library are the only ones that have thus far come to light in this country. A somewhat smaller file, however, is preserved in the Archives at Seville, Spain, and effort is now being made to add to our originals photostat copies of those at Seville. The paper is noteworthy for its full report of the Longchamps case, which involved such matters as State sovereignty and the rights of consuls. Other accessions were: *Boston News-Letter*, January 14, 1723–November 26, 1724 (also photostat copies for the years 1733–1743); *Boston Argus*, 1792; *Independent Journal*, or the *General Advertiser*, New York, September 1, 1784–December 24, 1785; photostat copies of the *New York Gazette*, 1726–1732; *Newport Herald* (Newport, R. I.), 1788 (31 numbers), 1789 (19 numbers), 1790 (18 numbers); *Halifax Gazette*, Nova Scotia, 1752–1753 (16 numbers).

Among the accessions of Confederate newspapers the following items have interest: *The Charleston Mercury*, April 15, 1861, May 4, October 23, November 11, 1863, January 1, 4, 5, 10, 15, August 19, September 6, October 5, 1864; and the *Republican*, extra (Wilmington, N. C.), March 2, 1865.

There were added, also, among American nineteenth century papers the *Deutsches Zeitung*, Charleston, S. C., October 4, 1853–September 29, 1859, 1872–1916; the *Silver Bend Weekly Reporter*, Belmont, Nev., March 30, 1867–July 29, 1868, a fine file of a mining camp newspaper; and the *Louisiana Gazette*, St. Louis, July 19, 1810, April 11,

1811. The Louisiana Gazette was the first newspaper published in what is now Missouri. As a gift from Mr. Lewis Jackson, the Library received 310 numbers of 16 District of Columbia newspapers chiefly of early date. Photostat reproductions have been obtained of *Domestick Intelligence*, London, July 9, 1679–April 15, 1681 (numbers 1–114).

Periodical accessions received during the past year include: *The Collegian*, Cambridge, Mass., numbers 1–6, February–July, 1830. The *Collegian* was a journal published by the undergraduates of the Harvard classes of 1830 and 1831. Only 6 numbers were issued. At the time of publication Oliver Wendell Holmes was a student in the Harvard Law School, and contributed 25 poems to the *Collegian*, 12 of which have not been printed in any collection of his poems. Periodical accessions also include the *Colored American*, Philadelphia, 1839 (33 numbers); *New England Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure*, Boston, 1758; *North Star*, Sitka, Alaska, December, 1887–December, 1897, a gift of Miss Sheldon Jackson; *The Orient*, Constantinople, April 20, 1910–May 12, 1915 (221 numbers), gift of Dr. Emily R. Gregory; *Philadelphian Magazine*, London, February–July, 1788; *Religious Herald*, Richmond, July 8, 1858–December 31, 1877; *The Satirist*, Boston, January 16–May 9, 1812; *Sphinx*, Leipzig, January, 1886–June, 1896; *The Stage*, London, 3 volumes, November, 14, 1814–December, 1815; *The Wits' Magazine*, and *Attic Miscellany*, London, Thomas Tegg, 1818, 2 volumes: this rare item contains many illustrations by George Cruikshank.

Correspondence with publishers in an effort to secure missing numbers of periodicals which the Library binds has been very successful. The greatest consideration has been shown by the publishers in inserting notices of our wants in the columns of their publications, when they were unable to supply the periodicals from their own files. The response of the public to such notices has been prompt and generous.

Printers' strikes and the shortage of print paper have made uncertain the receipt of many periodicals. During the months of October and November, 1919, New York weekly publications either were not issued or else appeared in greatly curtailed form, and at irregular intervals. It was difficult to tell whether or not a complete file of a periodical had been received. This spring the paper shortage became so acute that certain papers with a national circulation had to suspend publication for a month or longer. Especially have the journals of the various historical societies experienced difficulties, and are, in some cases, a year behind in publication.

DIVISION OF PRINTS

(From the report of the Acting Chief, Professor Rice)

The increase in the collection has been:

By copyright.....	3,691
By gift.....	5,135
By purchase.....	787
By transfer.....	322
By exchange.....	12
Total.....	9,947

The collection of prints now numbers 418,976.

We have about 34,500 books and pamphlets on the Fine Arts, including Architecture.

The most important gifts were:

PRINTS:
Gifts

1. Collection of 122 photographs from Thomas Featherstonhaugh, Washington, D. C. It comprises portraits of John Brown and his associates in the insurrection at Harpers Ferry, October 16, 1859.

2. Two prints from the French Educational Mission (Paris): (a) Bertrand's engraved portrait of General Kleber, after Guerin; (b) Delauney's etching of Notre Dame, Église Cathédrale de Paris.

3. Collection of 141 photographs from Charles H. Abbott, New York City. These photographs were taken by the giver while serving on the western front.

4. Collection of 836 photographs from the Library War Service of the American Library Association. It comprises exterior and interior views of the libraries in the national camps and naval stations, showing also several library activities.

5. Collection of 141 photographs from His Excellency the French ambassador, M. Jusserand, Washington, D. C. They show the French army operations on the western front.

6. Collection of 160 photographs from the following artists: William Silva (Carmel-by-the-Sea, Calif.); Louis Mayer, F. S. Church, William Oberhardt, and I. G. Olinsky (New York City); Fritz Endell (Huntington, L. I.); and Violet Oakley (Philadelphia). They illustrate the most important works of the donors.

7. Collection of 280 English railway posters from Frederick E. Partington, Washington, D. C.

It is perhaps the best and most extensive collection of posters issued, including the following series, *Underground*, *London Sights and Shrines*, *London Amusements*, *Natural History of London*, *London Parks and Gardens*, *Country Roads and Villages*, *Historical Portraits*, and *Silhouettes*. Among the designers are the best known artists of England, such as Frank Brangwyn, Tony Sarg, J. Walker West, S. T. C. Weeks, Fred Taylor, Hawley Morgan, H. Cowham, H. L. Oakley, Nancy Smith, E. L. Tafani, and others.

The poster form of advertising the English railways was introduced by Albert Stanley (formerly an American street railway manager) when he took charge of the London Underground System. During the Great War he was the British minister of transportation, and was knighted for conspicuous service.

8. Collection of 719 lithographs (magazine covers and posters) from Miss Frances P. Johnson, Washington, D. C. They are designed by well-known American illustrators and will serve in a study of the development of book and magazine advertisements.

9. Collection of 222 posters from the Child-Welfare Association and the American Social Hygiene Association, both of New York City. They are indicative of the vital social services rendered by these important associations.

10. Collection of 151 photographs from the British Foreign office, London, showing the activities of the British Navy during the Great War.

11. Collection of 343 lithographs and photographs from the War Department, Washington, D. C. It comprises posters illustrating German efforts against Bolshevism, and United States post war recruiting. Many of the photographs were taken by the United States Signal Corps on the western front.

12. Collection of 53 etchings from the artist, Wallace L. DeWolf, Pasadena, Calif.

13. Collection of 17 mezzotints from Thomas Girtin, Surrey, England. They are engraved by S. W. Reynolds, after drawings by Thomas Girtin (1705-1802), forming his "Liber Naturae," published in 1883.

14. Collection of 359 daguerreotypes, 156 glass negatives, 2 ambrotypes and 141 photographs from the Army War College, Washington, D. C. These are portraits of well-known Americans. Most of the portraits were taken by the celebrated Civil War photographer, Matthew B. Brady.

15. The most notable single gift to the division is that of 1,000 prints from the Charles L. Freer estate. It comprises examples of the work of many famous etchers and engravers, and will enrich our collections in a substantial manner. Felix Buhot is represented by 32 etchings, Mary Cassatt by 9 dry-points, Fantin-Latour by 72 lithographs,

Seymour Haden by 54 etchings, Jacquemart by 41, Lalanne by 209 and 3 characteristic drawings, Legros by 73 and two charming silver-points, Samuel Palmer by 10 etchings, Rembrandt by 3 of fine quality, Weir by 6, Philip Zilcken by 142, Zorn by 6, and Elbridge Kingsley by 173 wood engravings. These last mentioned will make our collection of the work of this eminent American artist practically complete, and, with the 100 examples by the French artist A. Lepère, acquired during the year, will enable us to make a noteworthy exhibition of this form of graphic art.

Purchases

Following are some of the most important purchases:

1. Collection of 226 war sketches and cartoons by Forain, Paulbot, and Steinlen.
2. Selection of 535 engravings, etchings, dry-points, and lithographs, representing the best known artists of the American, Dutch, English, French, German, and Italian schools.
3. The Gardiner Greene Hubbard collection was increased by Muirhead Bone's etching, "Rhenish Evangelarium," and Robert Nanteuil's engraved portraits of César d'Estrées and Marie de Bragelonne.

Transfers

Twenty posters against Bolshevism, and 133 Civil War views and portraits were transferred from the War Department, Washington, D. C.

Exhibitions

The main exhibition during the year was made up of 779 prints selected from those acquired during the last two years. They represent work of the most important engravers, etchers, and lithographers of the American, Dutch, English, French, German, and Italian schools, and afford an excellent opportunity in the study and development of the graphic arts.

The other exhibitions presented the "Portraits of War Artists," "Lithographs by Fantin-Latour" (from the Charles L. Freer collection), "Historical Views of Fort

Scott, Kansas," "National Child-Welfare," "War Posters," "French and Italian Portrait Medals," and colored reproductions of paintings by modern artists.

The number of serviceable books acquired by the Library for the Division of Prints is somewhat larger than in recent years, but the war still interposes many obstacles to the production and acquisition of books in the field of art.

SEMITIC DIVISION

(From the report of Dr. Schapiro, in charge of Semitics). [For accessions see under "Increase" *supra*]

A great stimulus to the pursuit of Semitic studies, both at home and abroad, has been given by the recent World War. The countries where the Semitic languages and literature originated have attracted a special interest, which is steadily growing and deepening.

It has been indicated not merely by professional students, such as theologians, philologists, linguists, and archeologists, etc., but also by men of affairs seeking practical results. This is a marked contrast to the past, when work in Semitics was inspired by sentiment rather than practical considerations.

To the nations of the Near East, however, the outcome of the war has brought an era of modern civilization with revived and restored nationality. The two ancient nations of the Arabs and the Hebrews now again appear among the nations of the world. Thus Orient and Occident must now meet in close relations which promise much for both, not only in material but also in spiritual things. A mutual knowledge of literature and language seems an indispensable prerequisite.

The requests addressed to us for information and references on subjects connected with Palestine have been numerous, especially now that Palestine is to become the national homeland for the Jews. Interest in its future devel-

opment is universally displayed without respect to creed or nationality. Various societies, such as the Zionist Society of Engineers, Agriculturists, Hygienists, etc., have been organized in this country for the purpose of training scientists and technicians in order that they may apply American methods to agriculture and industry in Palestine. These societies have been in constant communication with the Semitic Division. Some of their representatives found assistance while carrying on their specific research work in the Library, and have been supplied with bibliographies and references. The desiderata ascertained by this activity will be acquired whenever opportunity presents itself.

The various commissions and committees dealing with the Jewish questions in Eastern Europe have frequently asked for and received pertinent information. In supplying this the ante bellum Hebrew and Yiddish press of Eastern Europe has proved an exhaustless source, especially with reference to the economic, political, and educational status of the Jews. Abundance of statistical data bearing on every phase of their existence is contained in this periodical literature. While many of the most important of these periodicals are found in the Deinard collections, it must be admitted that our collection of the same is not yet as complete as it ought to be. To bring about this desired result requires time, as most of the Hebrew and Yiddish periodicals, particularly the dailies and weeklies, are very difficult to procure, even when of comparatively recent date.

Greater than ever before were the services rendered to Government departments and officials by this division. In matters pertaining to the East and its social and industrial problems arising from the war, this division has been repeatedly called upon to translate and to interpret numerous documents and letters written in Semitic languages.

The work of cataloguing the books of the Deinard collections was greatly handicapped by pressing duties on the

one hand and lack of adequate assistance on the other. Only a small number of these books could be taken care of. In the first place, the copyrighted Hebrew, Arabic, and Yiddish books, as well as those in the other cognate languages, had to be catalogued, the proof sheets for the printed cards read and revised. In view of the ever increasing demand for the use of the material embodied in the Deinard collections, the cataloguing of all these books becomes imperative. This task, however, can not be achieved in satisfactory manner until provision is made for capable assistance.

The Hebrew and Yiddish collections were increased last year by the purchase of a few hundred books, mostly modern, acquired from booksellers and individuals. The number of works obtained by gift, copyright, and exchange have also been considerable. The acquisition from Dr. Deinard of nearly 3,000 additional volumes greatly strengthening the collection has been noted above under "Increase of the Library."

SLAVIC SECTION

(From the report of Dr. Speek, in charge)

Owing to the continued unsettled conditions in the Slavic countries there has been no possibility of acquiring Slavic material during the past year. Order cards for such publications have been prepared and an attempt was made to acquire Russian literature through Siberia from the Russian cooperative unions, but the attempt failed, as have similar attempts recently made. The few Slavic publications added to the Library during the year—about 400 in number—were acquired through local purchase, gifts, and official channels.

Accessions

Among the most valuable gifts are:

1. Russian index cards and reference material of George Kennan, presented by him to the Yudin collection of the

Gifts

Library. The cards, about 10,000 in number, and the envelopes, of about the same number, contain bibliographical information, quotations, notes, and newspaper and magazine clippings. The index on cards was made and used by the author in writing his "Siberia and the Exile System," and is mainly related to exile, prisons, and the revolutionary movements in Russia. The index on envelopes and the clippings which they contain relate to Russian affairs in general from about 1888 to 1914. The cards and envelopes are classified separately according to the subject matter in alphabetical and chronological order, and are placed in the same order in special index cases in the Yudin collection. They are now open for the use of the reading public. The whole index, representing a life work of Mr. Kennan, the foremost living American authority on the Russia of pre-war times, appears as an encyclopedia of the conditions and affairs of the czarist Russia during the last decades before the war. The wealth of information it contains, especially that of a bibliographical character, and the fine classification arrangement made by the author himself, assisted by his wife, Mrs. Kennan, make the index highly useful for research workers on Russia in the Library, which possesses perhaps most of the sources in Russian as well as in other languages referred to in Kennan's Russian index.

2. A collection in 37 volumes of Russian and Georgian informative literature relating to the history, geography, ethnography, arts, religion, etc., of the people of the Georgian Republic in the Caucasus, presented to the Library by J. G. Harbord, major general, United States Army, is a valuable contribution to the Library sources, in view of the fact that the peoples forming new national republics in the former Russian Empire are little known to the American readers.

3. The Czecho-Slovak Information bureau in Washington, D. C., has presented to the Library a collection of the Czecho-Slovakian war posters, pamphlets, resolutions,

and decrees connected with the birth and development of the Czecho-Slovakian Republic.

During the last fiscal year the rough classification of unclassified books has been continued, and about 1,500 volumes have been bound, while over 1,000 volumes have been classified in detail and catalogued.

Technical work

Assistance in research, translation, collecting bibliographical information, etc., has been continuously rendered to Members of Congress, to the executive departments, other libraries, research workers, and readers in the Library. Various divisions of the Library also have been assisted in the treatment of Slavic literature. During the past year American academic circles have exhibited noticeable interest in the works of Russian scientific investigators, especially in the fields of biology, mathematics, arctic explorations, agriculture, and folklore.

Demands upon the section

BINDING

The number of volumes bound was 27,297, as against 26,621 during the year preceding. Of the total about 23,000 volumes were bound in book cloths (chiefly buckram), as against about 4,000 in (half) leather.

CATALOGUING

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Martel)

The number of volumes catalogued was 82,192, of which 64,280 were new accessions and 17,912 recatalogued (1918-19—82,335 volumes, accessions 64,034, recatalogued 18,251; 1917-18—89,467 volumes, accessions 64,129, recatalogued 25,338); that is, 143 volumes less than last year. The number of cards filed, on the other hand, increased by 20,332—from 482,670 to 503,002. This is due in part to the constantly diminishing proportion of books catalogued by author only, in part to extra cards, additional entries, references, etc., called for in cataloguing public documents,

and the publications of societies, institutions, and other bodies which have changed or are changing their names and organization and the form of their publications in consequence of political changes and other causes arising from the war. Many thousands of entries in the catalogues will be affected in that way during the next few years. In this connection it may be noted also that there has been a decrease of titles sent in for printing by other libraries, from 6,595 in 1918-19 to 4,772 in 1919-20; for a number of years before 1917 the average of titles printed for outside libraries was well over 10,000.

Resignations

Considering the necessarily adverse effect of 41 changes in the force during the year, added to the lingering effect of the similar experiences of the two preceding years, the amount of work accomplished is encouraging. While the outright resignations and appointments, regular and temporary, have this year affected only the lower and medium grades, the training of so many inexperienced assistants takes much—at first even most—of the time of those who have to teach them. The loss of service of higher grade assistants on account of illness and other causes amounted to 28½ months. Fifteen months of this is accounted for by the detail of two members of the Catalogue Division to the staff of the Congressional Joint Commission on Reclassification of Salaries for 7 and 8 months, respectively. If the report and recommendation of the commission result in action which will remove what amounts to a penalty imposed upon all who remain loyal to the service, the wasteful turnover will be reduced and a degree of satisfaction with the condition in which they find themselves will be restored. Interest in their work is characteristic of library workers and prompts them to do their best regardless for a time of inadequate compensation. But while they live not upon bread alone, they are seriously affected by their situation. Indefinite continuance of it will continue to

drive those with the best years ahead of them out of the service; it will consist more and more exclusively of young persons who seek training and experience and leave as soon as they have become efficient, and those who realize that in failing to take advantage of opportunities outside to better their situation and prospects at the age at which it can be done most profitably, they have foregone the chance of advancement. It will not seem without pertinence to refer here to the resignation tendered within the last few days by one of the chief assistants of the division. Mr. Willard O. Waters leaves the service October 1, and by the calendar the loss belongs to the ensuing fiscal year, but acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered by him may most appropriately be made at this time. He has been with the Library of Congress 18 years. During the last 7 years he had charge of the American History section. In addition to the manifold duties in directing and supervising the work of his assistants and devoting generously of his own time outside of office hours to the more difficult research and to the laborious work of searching catalogues and lists of items and collections offered to the Library, he attended to the major part of the correspondence referred to this division from the Librarian's office and to other matters in his capacity of administrative assistant to the Chief of the Division. He takes with him the personal regard of all his associates and their respect for the unpretentious ability with which he managed all the duties imposed upon him.

The publication of the second edition of the List of Subject Headings was completed in December, 1919. It forms a volume of 1315 pages, and a monthly list of additions printed on one side of the paper is being issued. Expressions of appreciation of its value have been received from various quarters. New editions of the auxiliary lists have again become necessary also: Subject subdivisions, 5th ed.; Subject headings with local subdivisions, 3d ed.; Literature

Publications

subject headings—Shakespeare list—Languages, 4th ed.; the Guide to the Cataloguing of Periodicals by Mary W. Mac-Nair had a third impression, and its companion Guide to the Cataloguing of the Serial Publications of Societies and Institutions by Harriet W. Pierson made its appearance in December, 1919. The second edition of the American and English Genealogies in the Library of Congress (first published 1910, with some 3,500 titles) contains 7,000 entries in a volume of 1332 pages. The List of American Doctoral Dissertations printed in 1917 is in press and preparation of the lists for 1918 and 1919 in progress.

Assistance has been rendered by members of the division in the translation of letters in foreign languages for Members of Congress, departments of the Government, and for other divisions of the Library; readers are occasionally assisted in difficult questions of research; and several members have given of their own time to work with the collections formed here for the restoration of the Louvain University Library.

CLASSIFICATION

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Perley)

The numbers of volumes classified and prepared for the shelves during the fiscal year 1919-20 was 83,731, of which 67,340 were new accessions and 16,391 were reclassified, including 3,369 transfers. The number of volumes shelf-listed was 78,458, of which 65,436 were new accessions. These figures do not include approximately 15,000 volumes in Religion, which have been classified but not yet shelf-listed. For the year preceding the number of volumes classified and shelved was 79,071, of which 58,539 were new accessions and 20,532 were reclassified, including 2,646 transfers.

The statistics by classes follow:

New classification—Summary

	Volumes and pamphlets			Cards
	Accessions	Reclassified	Total	
A: Polygraphy (collections, encyclopedias, etc.).....	2,224	35	2,259	Stacklists: Printed, 30,713. Preliminary, 54,551.*
B-BJ: Philosophy.....	677	142	819	
BL-BX: Religion.....	2,463	9,282	11,745	
C: History—Auxiliary sciences.....	569	17	586	Shelflists: Printed, 36,264.
CS: Genealogy.....	196	.....	196	
D: History (except America).....	7,178	284	7,462	
E F: America.....	6,005	648	6,653	
G: Geography—Anthropology.....	929	16	945	
H: Social sciences.....	12,050	52	12,102	
J: Political science.....	4,859	18	4,877	
L: Education.....	2,765	10	2,775	
M: Music literature.....	585	.....	585	
N: Fine arts.....	1,308	5	1,313	
P: Literature and language.....	6,824	2,407	9,231	
PZ: Fiction.....	457	55	512	
Q: Science.....	3,477	11	3,488	
R: Medicine.....	1,772	5	1,777	
S: Agriculture.....	2,047	9	2,056	
T: Technology.....	4,262	7	4,269	
U: Military science.....	1,329	3	1,332	
V: Naval science.....	663	16	679	
Z: Bibliography.....	1,724	.....	1,724	
Russian (mainly H).....	1,073	.....	1,073	
	65,436	13,022	78,458	
Semitic collection.....	600		600	
Chapter 38: Literary history.....	144		144	
Transfers.....		3,369	3,369	
Old classification.....	1,160		1,160	
	67,340	16,391	83,731	

* Estimated.

The portion of the Library now classified under the new classification contains, in round numbers, 1,859,500 volumes, distributed as follows: Class A (Polygraphy), 95,500; B-BJ (Philosophy), 20,000; BL-BX (Religion), 50,500; C-D (History, exclusive of America), 164,000; E, F (America), 147,000; G (Geography), 29,500; H-J (Social and political sciences), 433,500; L (Education), 77,000; M (Music), 32,000; N (Fine Arts), 41,000; P (Language and literature),

171,000; PZ (Fiction in English), 64,000; Q (Science), 157,000; R (Medicine), 58,000; S (Agriculture), 65,500; T (Technology), 118,000; U (Military science), 26,500; V (Naval science), 20,000; Z (Bibliography), 89,000; Incunabula, etc., 500.

The year's work of the Classification Division has not been marked by any special features except the unusually large number of accessions, including much foreign material, resulting from the termination of war conditions.

The division has lost since the end of the fiscal year one of its most valued members in the resignation of Dr. G. M. Churchill, who leaves us for the purpose of devoting his services to George Washington University, as assistant professor of English and American history. Dr. Churchill's wide knowledge, long experience, and natural gifts for classification have been of invaluable aid to the division and to the library, especially in the field of social and political science.

The division has been fortunate in maintaining the remainder of its personnel with but few changes, and to all the staff our grateful acknowledgments are due for their very steadfast and faithful service during the year. The division is, however, considerably handicapped by the low salaries at our disposal. For several years these have been insufficient to attract library-school graduates or other trained assistants. Consequently much of the shelf-list work has to be done by people without special training, which must be, to a great extent, acquired in the service. As an offset to this condition the division has fortunately been able to retain in its higher grades several of the most expert and dependable assistants it has ever had on its pay roll, whose continued service is a daily cause for thankfulness.

New revised editions of the classification of Social Sciences (Class H) and Political Science (Class J) are urgently needed. It was hoped that a new edition of Class

It could be printed this fiscal year, as the scheme has been for some time out of print and in very constant demand. Unfortunately this hope was not realized as, although sent to the press early this year, certain economies instituted at the Government Printing Office on account of the shortage of paper has temporarily arrested its progress. It is hoped, however, that means may be found to get these new editions printed and also several of our manuscript classification schemes for foreign literature, which are now complete. These printed schemes of classification are needed not only for the various departments of our own Library, but also for the many outside libraries who are using our system and confidently looking to us to get these long-awaited schemes into print as soon as possible. The new editions of Political and Social Sciences are especially needed, as the 10 years which have passed since these first appeared have necessitated many additions and changes which now appear only in our manuscript notes. As for the literature schemes, Class PQ (French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese literatures) and Class PT (German, Dutch, and Scandinavian literatures) the Chief Classifier is of the opinion that a printing of these schemes strictly "as manuscript" without extensive revision would save years of time and be a real boon to other libraries using this system, as well as providing very useful reference works for all librarians and other persons interested in these subjects. These schemes have been in use for a number of years, and while they may lack something in definite finish they contain a vast amount of detailed and valuable information.

CARD DIVISION

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Hastings)

During the year the number of subscribers to the printed cards has increased from 2,693 to 2,877.

The cash sale of cards, including subscriptions to the proof sheets, amounted to \$77,155.86. The increase over the sale for 1918-19 was about 4 per cent.

The sale of cards to the libraries of the departments of the United States Government, paid for by transfer of credits, amounted to \$2,457.59.

Cards for about 27,500 different titles were added to the stock during the year, including about 3,200 cards printed for libraries in the District of Columbia and about 1,600 printed for other cooperating libraries.

The whole number of different titles represented in the stock on June 30, 1919, was approximately 816,500 cards. The average stock of each card is estimated at 75 copies, making the total number of cards in stock something over 61,237,500.

No full depository sets have been assigned during the year. The list of depositories is therefore the same as given in last year's report and is not here repeated. There has also been no change in the list of partial depository sets assigned to libraries maintained by the United States Government, so that list stands as printed in last year's report.

A departure has been made this year in assigning partial depository sets to foreign institutions. The following sets have been assigned and have been shipped or are now being prepared for shipment:

France. Ministère de la Justice. Office de législation étrangère et de droit international.

Cards on law, including international law.

London University. Lecturer on American history.

Cards on American history and British history.

League of Nations Library, London.

Cards for the following: Reference books in the Reading room of the Library of Congress; International law and international relations; Public health; United States documents; State documents.

During the year one substantial addition to our equipment has been made. A subject and added entry catalogue in

dictionary arrangement has been compiled containing about 105,000 different cards that have been printed for outside libraries from copy handled by this division. The catalogue now contains about 300,000 cards and should eventually cover the collections of the more important governmental libraries in the District of Columbia. The main entry cards were omitted from this catalogue because already represented in the Union Catalogue and the main author catalogue of the Card Division.

Service conditions in the division during the first nine months of the year were nearly as bad as they were during the last two years of the war. Changes in the personnel of the searchers and card drawers were of very frequent occurrence. Each resignation of an assistant who had been in the division long enough to become even fairly efficient at searching or card drawing resulted in a substantial financial loss as well as a loss in the efficiency of the division. During the last three months of the year the changes were less numerous and we believe that the improvement will prove permanent.

In addition to service troubles, continuing from the war period, we have suffered from other troubles dating from that period. During the war and for over a year thereafter it was impracticable to obtain steel storage trays, cases, and stacks. The result has been that many thousand cards are now stored in temporary and unsatisfactory trays. Many of these trays are located in other rooms and on several different levels, with the result that the card drawers in filling even a small order may be obliged to walk as much as 700 feet horizontally and up and down four flights of stairs. Although a good supply of steel trays and cases has now been obtained, they have not yet been installed in the card stack.

The inevitable result of handling an increased volume of work under the conditions outlined above was a deficiency.

The deficiency appropriation requested and obtained was \$2,700.

Since the present scale of prices for cards went into effect in July, 1918, the cost of the cards when delivered to us by the Government Printing Office has increased fully 40 per cent; and the average of the salaries of the searchers and card drawers, mostly paid from the lump-sum allotment for salaries less than \$1,000, has increased nearly 30 per cent. No considerable decrease in the cost of the cards or in the cost of distributing them is anticipated. A further increase in the selling prices seems unavoidable, much as we dislike to do anything which might tend in any degree to raise the general level of prices.

PUBLICATIONS

(From the report of the Chief of the Order and Publications Division)

The following table exhibits the comparative statistics of the distribution of publications of the Library of Congress for the past three fiscal years:

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
New publications	^a 25	^b 32	^b 26
Reprints	1	1	10
Administrative and special distribution through the Library of Congress	3, 336	3, 781	2, 502
Distribution through the office of the Superintendent of Documents	22, 043	18, 510	20, 800
Distribution through the Bureau of International Exchanges	2, 426	1, 503	1, 937
Total number of publications distributed	27, 805	23, 894	25, 239
Publications correspondence	1, 100	737	518
Sold by the Superintendent of Documents (pieces)	^c 26, 936	^c 26, 086	^c 23, 048
Received by the Superintendent of Documents for sales	\$1, 095. 35	\$1, 062. 61	\$1, 368. 40

^a Includes separate numbers of State publications (monthly list).

^b Includes separate numbers of subject headings and State publications (monthly list).

^c Includes copyright publications.

The publications of the Library during the past year have been as follows:

Administrative:

Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. 1919. 187 p. Plates. 25 cm. Cloth, 40 cents.

Supplementary list of books in embossed type in the Room for the Blind. 1919. 15 p. 19½ cm.

Reprints:

Rules and practice governing the use and issue of books. 1920. 16 p. 13 cm.

Bibliography Division:

Dyestuffs. List of references on dyestuffs: chemistry, manufacture, trade; comp. under the direction of H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer. 1919. 186 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 15 cents.

Shipping. List of references on shipping and ship-building; comp. under the direction of H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer. 1919. 303 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 40 cents.

Treaty-making power. List of references on the Treaty-making power; comp. under the direction of H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer. 1920. 219 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 20 cents.

Reprints:

European war literature. A check list of the literature and other material in the Library of Congress on the European War; comp. under the direction of H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer, with the co-operation of members of the Library staff. 1918. 293 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 30 cents.

Catalogue Division:

Genealogies. American and English genealogies in the Library of Congress; comp. under the direction of the Chief of the Catalogue Division. 2d ed. 1919. 1332 p. 27½ cm. Cloth, \$1.75.

Guide to the cataloguing of the serial publications of societies and institutions; comp. and ed. by Harriet Wheeler Pierson, Catalogue Division. 1919. 108 p. 23 cm. Paper, 30 cents.

Subject headings used in the dictionary catalogues of the Library of Congress. 2d ed. 1919. 1315 p. 27 cm. Cloth, \$10.00.

Subject headings. Monthly list, No. 1-2. Jan.-June, 1920. 23 cm. No. 1, Jan.-May, 1920, 14 p., 28 cents. No. 2, June, 1920, 2 p., 4 cents. Paper.

Subject headings. Literature subject headings, with list for Shakespeare collections and language subject headings. 4th ed. 1920. 135 p. 23 cm. Paper 30 cents.

Subject headings with local subdivisions: (A) Headings with indirect subdivision; (B) Headings with direct subdivision; and (C) List of local divisions (states, provinces, etc.) to which subdivision is always direct. Comp. by Mary Wilson MacNair, Catalogue Division, 1920. 34 p. 23 cm. Paper, 15 cents.

Subject subdivisions: (A) Under name of countries, states, etc.; (B) Under names of cities; (C) Under general subjects. 5th ed. 1920. 83 p. 23 cm. Paper, 20 cents.

Reprints:

Guide to the cataloguing of periodicals. Prepared by Mary Wilson MacNair, Catalogue Division, 1920. 2d ed. 23 p. 23 cm. Paper, 15 cents.

Document Division:

Monthly list of State publications. May-Dec., 1919; Jan.-Apr., 1920. Paper, 50 cents a year.

Manuscript Division:

List of the Washington manuscripts from the year 1592 to 1775; prepared from the original manuscripts in the Library of Congress, by John C. Fitzpatrick, Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division. 1919. 137 p. 23½ cm. Cloth, 30 cents.

Reprints:

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789. Edited from the original records in the Library of Congress. v. 1-7. 1774-1777. 1904-1907. 27 cm. Cloth, \$1.00 each vol.

Because of the general paper situation, certain publication work was deferred. The following publications are now in press:

Class H. Social sciences; revised ed.

List of geographical atlases, v. 4.

List of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1917.

Journals of the Continental Congress, v. 24-25.

Among comments on publications of the Library is the expression of Signor Vittorio Scotti, who, writing from Milan with regard to the "Catalogue of opera librettos," calls it "the best conceived and the best executed catalogue that I know, dealing with that aspect of the history of the theatre."

Mr. Thomas H. Norton has found the "List of references on dyestuffs" "a work of great value and importance."

In a notice of the "List of references on the Monroe doctrine," printed in the "Hispanic American historical review" for May, 1920, Dr. James A. Robertson writes:

The list will be found useful by many different classes of people, doubly so because of the new emphasis recently placed upon the Monroe doctrine.

The following concerning the "Guide to the cataloguing of the serial publications of societies and institutions" came from Mr. William Warner Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan:

I have gone through this publication with very great care, and am very much impressed by its thoroughness and practicability. I want to have it placed among my assistants, so that a number of them may have it on their desks for constant use. This sort of publication is perhaps more useful outside the Library of Congress than even the staff of that institution realize. It will be most helpful in instruction.

The following concerning "List of subject headings" was written by Dr. Frank G. Lewis, librarian of Crozer Theological Seminary:

I wish to offer congratulations on the publication of so important a work. We here find ourselves increasingly referring to it and depending upon it.

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

The report of the Chief Bibliographer, Mr. Meyer, is this year devoted to a recital of the difficulties experienced in the division through impairment of a staff small even at the normal. Even the inquiries direct from Congress have been dealt with inadequately; those from the departments and bureaus have had to be discouraged; many of those from outside have had to be refused or evaded; the preparation of bibliographic lists has been well nigh suspended; and the ascertainment of deficiencies in the collection, with recommendation of titles for purchase (always a valuable service of the division), has had practically to be laid aside.

The lists actually compiled and printed during the year were as follows:

- List of references on Dyestuffs; chemistry, manufacture, trade. Compiled under the direction of Herman H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer. 1919. 186 p. 25½ cm. Price, 15 cents.
- List of references on Shipping and shipbuilding. Compiled under the direction of Herman H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer. 1919. 303 p. 25½ cm. Price, 40 cents.
- List of references on the Treaty-making power. Compiled under the direction of Herman H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer. 1920. 219 p. 25½ cm. Price, 20 cents.
- Bibliography. List of references on Building and loan associations, by H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer, Library of Congress. (*In* Rosenthal, Henry S. *Cyclopedia of building, loan, and saving associations*. 4th ed. Cincinnati, 1920. p. 480-492.)
- List of references on Scientific management as the basis of efficiency with special reference to the government service. Compiled by H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer, Library of Congress. 1920. 22 p. Published by the United States Bureau of Efficiency.

SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

(From the reports of the Custodian, Mr. Brockett, and of the assistant in charge, Mr. Parsons)

Mr. Brockett's records show the number of publications transmitted from the Smithsonian to the deposit during the year to have been 4,019, comprising 3,634 volumes, 186 parts of volumes, 157 pamphlets, and 42 charts. He notes

that dissertations were received from the Universities of Paris, Toulouse, Utrecht, Lund, Ghent, Helsingfors, Basel, Bern, Lausanne, Zurich, Geneva, and Bonn.

In the administration of the collection the conditions during the past year have become somewhat nearer normal than during the years immediately preceding it. The calls from outside have not been quite as numerous as during the war period, and the tension experienced when trying to collect and furnish information the instant it is asked for is somewhat relieved; consequently we have availed ourselves of the opportunity thus afforded to take a survey of our status and try to improve both our collection and service.

The restoration of peace has caused the resumption of communication with foreign countries, and many books are being received whose publication was suspended during the war period, or the distribution was delayed owing to lack of transportation facilities. In consequence of our anomalous position with regard to the countries of central Europe, "Exchange of publications" (official) has not been resumed and we are still dependent upon reprints for many articles desired. It is to be hoped that peace will soon be established and that we shall be able to obtain the volumes necessary for the continuity of our sets. The interlibrary loans have been maintained and governmental bureaus have been supplied as far as possible. Considerable research work has been pursued by members and employees of the National Research Council, the United States Tariff Commission, the Child Labor Bureau, and by other governmental officials, and it is needless to say that we have rendered them every aid in our power.

We have responded to the usual calls from the Reading Room, and given assistance to such students as we were able; however, two alcoves usually devoted to readers have been used by the Legislative Reference Division as office quarters during a large part of the year, thus curtailing our

accommodations for the public. The massing of clerks in the north end of this room has necessarily brought about a certain amount of noise and confusion not conducive to quiet study.

We have completed 1,475 volumes during the year. The statistics of the binding for this division show that 2,203 volumes have been bound during the year, about 400 volumes more than in 1918-19. These consist of many books which were completed from the various accumulations in the Library, from material requested from the Smithsonian Institution, and various publication societies, as well as our "continuations." Many books bound in so-called morocco 15 or 20 years ago show the poor quality of the leather used; covers break off at the hinge and the leather disintegrates, which has necessitated an increased per cent in the rebinding. In many such cases we are now substituting buckram, which is less expensive and seems to stand the wear better. New sets are now started in buckram.

Among the important works received is the publication of the Calcutta historical society entitled "Bengal past and present." This set contains many records from the archives preserved in India and from private collections there and elsewhere printed now for the first time, which will always be a useful source of information for the student. The set by Ribeiro, entitled "Historia dos estabelecimentos scientificos, litterarios e artisticos de Portugal," 18 volumes, Lisboa, 1871-1893, has been completed and is a valuable work of reference. The Zeitschrift des Bernischen Juristenvereins, in 53 volumes, has been acquired, bound, and shelved in the law collection. Another interesting publication is that of the Association pour la lutte contre le chomage, issued as a bulletin in 1911-1914.

The recataloguing of the section of Science in this division has not been continued during this year owing to insufficient force to carry it on.

The following long sets have, however, been revised and the cards printed:

Zeitschrift des Vereins deutscher ingenieure, Berlin. 63 v.
Publications of the Société industrielle de Mulhouse. 100 v.
Mémoires de l'Académie de Metz. 92 v.

READING-ROOM SERVICE

The statistics, though kept, are no longer published, for the reason that the actual use is only in a small degree capable of statistic. Certain generalizations contained in this year's report of the Superintendent, Mr. Ashl y, have already been quoted at the outset of this report.

ROOM AND WORK FOR THE BLIND

(From the report of the Assistant in Charge, Mrs. Rider)

The collection was augmented by 1,768 volumes, and now comprises 7,276 items. Of 1,367 purchased, 80 per cent were embossed in England, and filled orders placed as far back as 1917. Practically all shipments delayed by war conditions have now been received.

Eighty-one volumes came from the American printing house for the Blind, under the act of March 4, 1913.

Of 294 books received as gifts, 60 volumes of Revised Braille were presented by the American Library Association in acknowledgment of this Library's special services, and 32 volumes of Spanish Braille were given by the Argentine ambassador.

The annual circulation of embossed books increased 12 per cent. In the closing month of the year 1,900 volumes were lent.

The number of borrowers increased 30 per cent, and the number of blind visitors 100 per cent.

The year brought no abatement of our unusual activities. We continued to cooperate with organizations, individuals, and presses for the increased production of Braille books, as well as for the direct service of them.

About 130 titles were embossed in the uniform type, Revised Braille, Grade One and a Half. This is a fair beginning, and undoubtedly a gratifying one to those understanding the problems of change to a new type. The major part of these books was produced by the usual agencies, but a valuable portion was contributed through a new instrumentality, that of the American Library Association. By its efforts 56 titles were brailled, covering a diversity of subjects—the Bible, philosophy, biography, history, commerce, government, literature, fiction, therapeutics, and animal culture.

Through this organization many authors and some publishing houses contributed to finance the embossing of Braille editions of their writings and publications. The National American Red Cross, the New York Bible Society, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Daughters of Ohio in New York, and other organizations gave generously for the brailing of literature and vocational texts for the benefit especially of those blinded in the war.

Libraries for the blind and their borrowers are indebted to the American Library Association for fostering the production of a larger and more varied literature for adult readers, and for including in its "Enlarged program" a provision for the continuance and extension of such work.

The Federal Government added to its annual appropriation of \$10,000 to the American Printing House for the Blind the sum of \$30,000, and authorized an annual appropriation of \$50,000 hereafter, to provide books and apparatus for the education of the blind.¹

The reading needs of the soldier blind were still closely followed, and we continued to direct volunteer Braille

¹ Public institutions for the education of the blind in the United States receive their pro rata share of the material so manufactured. By an act of March 4, 1913, a copy of every book embossed from the Government subsidy is deposited in the Library of Congress.

copying for them. Blinded soldiers, sailors, and marines are practically the only adult readers wholly dependent upon Revised Braille. The transcribing of their books therefore went forward under a special stimulus.

During the year 14,287 pages of Braille manuscript were received, proof-read, corrected, and bound. They made a total of 314 volumes. Two blind workers, provided by the Red Cross, carried out the details of this work under our direction.

No phase of work for the blind made more rapid strides than the information of the seeing in regard to the blinded. This came largely through interest in the war blind, but soon extended to the civilian blind. Especially has it done so in the case of the volunteers who have undertaken to render books into Braille type.

Once having taken up Braille copying, transcribers have no thoughts of laying it aside; they are planning to go on as long as there is need. We look forward to their valuable service in the hand-brailing of selected books for blind students following advanced courses of study.

Two new inventions have recently been demonstrated in this country—a cheaper process of printing for the blind, and a practicable means of reading by sound. The first offers a means of depositing upon ordinary paper, through stencils, the raised dots making up the Braille code. If the process prove satisfactory, it will obviate the necessity of using the heavy and expensive paper now required. The other invention is based on a sound alphabet adapted by Dr. Herz, the inventor, from the Morse code. A phonograph record is made of a story in code, the record is then placed on an instrument resembling a phonograph, and a blind person, after becoming familiar with the alphabet, is able to read by ear. Dr. Max Herz, who is a member of the faculty of the University of Vienna, calls his system *Typophonia*, and the instrument the *typophone*.

The question naturally arises as to why the sound alphabet should be reproduced rather than the spoken word. The inventor states that it would take many phonographic records to produce in words what can be reproduced in code on one 6-inch record of the typophone. He claims that 30 or more printed pages may be transferred to a record 6 inches in diameter at a small cost.

Some who saw this invention demonstrated believe it possible of practical development, but no satisfactory tests can be conducted until records in English have been made. Interested persons may soon make a thorough test of the matter.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Digest of bills

The demands upon this service increased more than 50 per cent over those for the year 1918—comprising 1,604 distinct requests as against 991 for that year and a previous maximum of 1,280. In addition a quite new service was undertaken—that of providing digests of the bills currently reported to Congress. A somewhat enlarged appropriation (\$45,000 as against \$30,000 for the year 1918-19) enabled the work as a whole to be fairly dealt with, though it did not suffice for the employment of a director (which the service still lacks) nor for salaries adequate to retain the higher-grade experts as against the offers from other Government establishments and from private concerns.

For the year 1920-21 the estimate submitted was \$69,000. So far from granting this or any increase whatever, the appropriation was cut down to \$25,000. This has meant a reduction of nearly one-half of the personnel.

It seems to imply also a doubt on the part of Congress as to the need of the service itself, or at least as to the need or propriety of a large portion of the work undertaken.

So far as expressed, the general doubt—a recurrent one—is on the part of those Members (of Congress) who have not

used the service, the satisfaction of those who do use it being assured to us by frequent and often lavish expressions on their part. There was, however, a specific criticism of the digests of bills, some criticism of their efficiency, and some general criticism of the policy involved in them. And an impression (quite erroneous¹) that the expense of them involved "a major part of the appropriation" caused a disproportionate reduction in this with a view to eliminating them.

They have been eliminated, having been discontinued as a practice since the enactment of the appropriation bill (in May, 1920). But the actual impairment of the service in general, through the discontinuance of many employees engaged upon other work also, gives us great concern. And lest through a misapprehension on the part of Congress as to what the service is, what it does, what it refrains from doing, how it came about, the restoration (which we shall of course ask) may fail to be granted, the occasion seems apt for a review and restatement of the service as a whole.

This has been undertaken by the Administrative Assistant, Mr. Collins, in his annual report. Too lengthy to be embodied in these pages, it is given in full as Appendix VI.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN

To aid in restoring to the University of Louvain its library, destroyed during the German occupation, there were organized several years ago an international committee and national committees, representing over 20 nationalities. There were needed (1) funds toward a new building and (2) books in replacement of the collections. The American committee undertook the solicitation of each,

¹The digests were suggested by a group of Senators during the consideration of the appropriation bill for 1919-20. We estimated \$10,000 as the probable cost of them; \$5,000 was allowed (by implication) for them, and during the year about \$8,000 was actually expended upon them.

so far as procurable within the United States. The funds secured and already remitted have amounted to about \$150,000.

As a member of the committee, I undertook special responsibility with reference to the books, for the collection of which, without special expense to the Government, the relations and facilities of the Library afforded opportunity. The Library has received, sifted, and listed them (avoiding both duplication and the dispatch of irrelevant or unworthy material) and has then delivered them to the Smithsonian Institution, which, heartily cooperating, has forwarded them by the International Exchange Service.

The number thus far so treated and forwarded slightly exceeds 20,000 volumes. They have been accompanied by catalogue cards of the Library where available, or these lacking, by catalogue entries specially compiled.

The material contributed includes Government documents, publications of learned societies, files of certain periodicals, but also numerous miscellanea given by publishers, by libraries, and by private collectors, among the latter several private libraries given in their entirety; for instance the Arthur Middleton Reeves Icelandic Collection (given by Mr. and Mrs. William Dudley Foulke) and the philosophical library of ex-President Schurman, of Cornell.

With the contributions from Great Britain, already numbering over 30,000 volumes (gathered by Librarian Guppy at the John Rylands Library in Manchester), these 20,000 volumes will serve to equip the university not merely with a large fraction of the publications of the English-speaking countries but along with them a considerable number of those originating on the Continent—for among the gifts were many such.

They will not specifically replace even an equal number of the 300,000 destroyed, but that was not the expectation nor the purpose, which was rather as speedily as possible

to provide the university with a collection of the material most pressinglly needed by its faculty and students for immediate study and research. For the more antiquarian side of the collection destroyed, Louvain must look to Germany and is entitled to under a reparation clause of the treaty.

Respectfully submitted

HERBERT PUTNAM
Librarian of Congress

The Honorable

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

The Honorable

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX Ia

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1919-1920

Object of appropriation	Appropriations	Expended	Unexpended
Library and Copyright Office:			
Salaries—			
General.....	\$279,360.00	^d *\$276,563.89	\$2,796.11
Sunday.....	10,000.00	9,980.00	20.00
Special.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Special 1920 and 1921.	500.00	63.13	436.87
Carrier service.....	960.00	*936.85	23.15
Distribution of card indexes.....	^a 53,832.28	^a *53,454.83	377.45
Legislative reference.	45,000.00	*44,517.46	482.54
Copyright Office.....	104,740.00	*103,811.04	928.96
Increase of Library—			
Purchase of books....	90,000.00	^c 90,000.00	.....
Purchase of periodicals.....	5,000.00	^d 5,000.00	.....
Purchase of law books.	^e 3,000.00	^d 3,000.00	.....
Contingent expenses.....	^b 7,301.72	^d 7,294.29	7.43
Total, Library and Copyright office.....	601,694.00	596,621.49	5,072.51

^a Appropriation includes \$1,321.23 credits on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$411.05 yet to be credited. Includes also a deficiency appropriation of \$2,700 approved May 8, 1920. Expenditures 1920 include outstanding indebtedness. Offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury \$77,155.86.

^b Includes credits \$1.72 on account of sales of photo-duplications to Government institutions.

^c Any unexpended balance will be available for the succeeding year.

^d Includes outstanding indebtedness.

^e Exclusive of \$2,000 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body.

*Does not include "Increase of compensation" \$77,238.97.

Object of appropriation	Appropriations	Expended	Unexpended
Building and grounds:			
Care and maintenance, including Sunday service.	\$89,065.00	*\$88,239.20	\$825.80
Fuel, lights, and miscellaneous.	16,000.00	^b 15,963.75	36.25
Extension of steel stack..	10,000.00	9,850.72	149.28
Furniture and shelving...	12,000.00	11,979.51	20.49
Total building and grounds.....	127,065.00	126,033.18	1,031.82
Grand total.	728,759.00	722,654.67	6,104.33
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account)	^a 1,029.10	1,026.50	2.60
Printing and binding (allotment, not appropriation)...	^c 263,742.35	263,034.99	707.36

^a Includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$300.

^b Includes outstanding indebtedness.

^c Allotment includes credits \$566.19 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$176.16 yet to be credited; also deficiency allotment \$63,000 approved May 8, 1920.

*Does not include "Increase of compensation" \$27,763.80.

Appropriations and Expenditures

III

CONTINGENT EXPENSES IN DETAIL—LIBRARY PROPER

Object of expenditure	Amount
Stationery supplies	\$4, 586. 60
Typewriter supplies	399. 21
Dies, presses, rubber stamps, and numbering machines	129. 39
Travel expenses	131. 96
Street car tickets	116. 25
Postage stamps and international postal cards (foreign correspondence)	310. 00
Telegrams and long-distance telephone messages	15. 91
Transfer charges (expressage, etc.)	. 48
Post-office box rent, July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920	16. 00
Tools	7. 50
Mail-bag repairs and mail-bags	40. 00
Duplicator supplies	155. 40
Photostat paper and developing powders	*1, 379. 09
Photostat miscellaneous supplies	6. 50
Total	7, 294. 29

*\$769.10 covered into the Treasury on account of sales of photo-duplications.

APPENDIX Ib

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AS CONTAINED IN "AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

General administration: Librarian, \$7,500; chief assistant librarian, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$2,500; librarian's secretary, \$1,800; clerks—one \$1,200, two at \$1,000 each; stenographers and typewriters—one \$1,200, one \$900; messenger \$840; messenger to chief assistant librarian, \$600; junior messenger, \$420; operator of photographic copying machine, \$600; in all, \$24,060.

Mail and delivery: Assistants—one in charge \$1,600, chief \$1,200, one \$960, one \$780, one \$600; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$5,560.

Order and accession: Chief of division, \$2,500; assistants—one \$1,500, one \$1,200, three at \$960 each, two at \$840 each, two at \$600 each, one \$580; two junior messengers, at \$420 each; in all, \$12,380.

Catalogue, classification, and shelf: Chief of division, \$3,000; chief classifier, \$2,000; assistants—four at \$1,800 each, seven at \$1,500 each, six at \$1,400 each, twelve at \$1,200 each, six at \$1,000 each, fourteen at \$960 each, four at \$920 each, thirteen at \$840 each, thirteen at \$600 each, four at \$540 each; six junior messengers, at \$420 each; in all, \$92,020.

Binding: Assistants—one in charge \$1,500, one \$960; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$2,880.

Bibliography: Chief of Division, \$3,000; assistants—one \$1,500, two at \$960 each, one \$840; stenographer and typewriter, \$960; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$8,640.

Reading rooms (including evening service) and special collections: Superintendent, \$3,000; assistants—two at \$1,800 each, seven at \$1,200 each (including one in room for

the blind), three at \$1,000 each, two at charging desk at \$1,080 each, five at \$960 each (including one for Toner library and one for Washington library), one in room for the blind \$900, thirty at \$840 each, six at \$600 each; stenographer and typewriter, \$960; attendants—Senate reading room \$960, Representatives' reading room—one \$960, one \$840, two in cloakroom at \$780 each, two for gallery and alcoves at \$540 each; telephone operator, \$720; four junior messengers, at \$420 each; two watchmen, at \$780 each; in all, \$64,980.

Periodical (including evening service): Chief of Division, \$2,000; assistants—chief, \$1,500, two at \$960 each, five at \$840 each; stenographer and typewriter, \$960; two junior messengers, at \$420 each; in all, \$11,420.

Documents: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—one \$1,500, one \$840; two translators, at \$1,200 each; stenographer and typewriter, \$960; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$9,120.

Manuscript: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—chief \$1,500, one \$960; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$5,880.

Maps and charts: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—one \$1,500, two at \$960 each, one \$840; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$7,680.

Music: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—one \$1,500, one \$1,000, two at \$840 each; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$7,600.

Prints: Chief of division, \$2,000; assistants—one \$1,500, two at \$960 each; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$5,840.

Smithsonian deposit: Custodian, \$1,500; assistants—one \$1,500, one \$840; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$4,260.

Congressional Reference Library: Custodian, \$2,000; assistants—one \$1,200, one \$960, one \$840; two junior messengers, at \$420 each; in all, \$5,840.

Law Library: Law librarian, \$3,000; assistants—two at \$1,400 each, one \$960, one \$600, one \$540, one (evening service) \$1,500; in all, \$9,400.

Semitic and Oriental Literature: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—one \$1,500, one \$900; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$5,820.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE: Register, \$4,000; assistant register, \$3,000; clerks—four at \$2,000 each, four at \$1,800 each,

seven at \$1,600 each, one \$1,500, eight at \$1,400 each, ten at \$1,200 each, ten at \$1,000 each, eighteen at \$960 each, two at \$860 each, ten at \$780 each, four at \$600 each, two at \$480 each; four junior messengers, at \$420 each. Arrears, special service: Three clerks, at \$1,200 each; porter, \$780; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$104,740.

Legislative Reference: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render such data serviceable to Congress and committees and Members thereof, \$25,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed one person shall be employed hereunder at a rate of compensation exceeding \$3,000 per annum.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES: For service in connection with distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library: Chief of division, \$3,000; chief assistant, \$1,800; assistants—two at \$1,600 each, three at \$1,500 each, three at \$1,400 each, four at \$1,200 each, four at \$1,100 each, four at \$1,000 each; for services of assistants at salaries less than \$1,000 per annum and for piecework and work by the hour, \$21,000, including not exceeding \$500 for freight charges, expressage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution, and expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$50,900.

TEMPORARY SERVICES: For special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees at the discretion of the Librarian, \$2,500, of which \$500 shall be immediately available.

CARRIER SERVICE: For service in connection with the Senate and House Office Buildings, \$960, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

SUNDAY OPENING: To enable the Library of Congress to be kept open for reference use from two until ten o'clock postmeridian on Sundays and legal holidays, within the discretion of the Librarian, including the extra services of employees and the services of additional employees under the Librarian, \$10,000, of which \$625 shall be immediately available, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

INCREASE OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: For purchase of books for the Library, including payment in advance for subscription books, and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of books by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange, to continue available during the fiscal year 1922, \$90,000, together with the unexpended balance of the sum appropriated for this object for the fiscal year 1920;

For purchase of books and for periodicals for the law library, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$3,000;

For purchase of new books of reference for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress, and purchased by the marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$2,000;

For purchase of miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, \$5,000;

In all, \$100,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES: For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery, supplies, stock, and materials directly purchased, miscellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental expenses connected with the administration of the Library and the Copyright Office, including not exceeding \$500 for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$9,000.

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS: Superintendent, \$3,600; clerks—one \$2,000, one \$1,600, one \$1,400, one \$1,000, property clerk, \$900; messenger; assistant messenger; three telephone switchboard operators; captain of watch, \$1,400; two lieutenants of the watch, at \$1,000 each; twenty-two watchmen, at \$900 each; two carpenters, at \$900 each; decorator, \$1,400; painter, \$900; foreman of laborers, \$900; sixteen laborers; laundress, \$660; two attendants in ladies' room, at \$480 each; four check boys, at \$360 each; mistress of charwomen, \$425; assistant mistress of charwomen, \$300; fifty-eight charwomen; chief engineer, \$1,500; assistant engineers—one \$1,200, three at \$900 each; electrician, \$1,500; machinists—one \$1,000, one \$900; two wiremen, at \$900 each; plumber, \$900; three elevator conductors, and ten skilled laborers, at \$720 each; in all, \$91,545.

For extra services of employees and additional employees under the superintendent to provide for the opening of the Library Building from two until ten o'clock postmeridian on Sundays and legal holidays, \$3,000.

For fuel, lights, repairs, miscellaneous supplies, electric and steam apparatus, city directory, stationery, mail and delivery service, and all incidental expenses in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of said building and grounds, including \$1,000 for repairs to roof and \$1,000 for pointing exterior stonework, \$18,000.

For refitting old boiler room and coal vaults, \$4,000.

For new roof covering over the attic space around the octagon at base of the dome of the Library building, \$6,000.

For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto, \$12,000.

SEC. 6. That all civilian employees of the Governments of the United States and the District of Columbia who receive a total of compensation at the rate of \$2,500 per annum or less, except as otherwise provided in this section, shall receive, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, additional compensation at the rate of \$240 per annum: *Provided*, That such employees as receive a total of annual compensation at a rate more than \$2,500 and less than \$2,740 shall receive additional compensation at such a rate per annum as may be necessary to make their salaries, plus their additional compensation, at the rate of \$2,740 per annum, and no employee shall receive additional compensation under this section at a rate which is more than 60 per centum of the rate of the total annual compensation received by such employee: *Provided further*, That the increased compensation at the rate of \$240 per annum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, shall not be computed as salary in construing this section: *Provided further*, That where an employee in the service on June 30, 1919, has received during the fiscal year 1920, or shall receive during the fiscal year 1921 an increase of salary at a rate in excess of \$200 per annum, or where an employee, whether previously in the service or not, has entered the service since June 30, 1919, whether such employee has received an increase in salary or not, such employees shall be granted the increased compensation provided herein only when and upon

the certification of the person in the legislative branch or the head of the department or establishment employing such persons of the ability and qualifications personal to such employees as would justify such increased compensation: *Provided further*, That the increased compensation provided in this section to employees whose pay is adjusted from time to time through wage boards or similar authority shall be taken into consideration by such wage boards or similar authority in adjusting the pay of such employees.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to the following: Employees paid from the postal revenues and sums which may be advanced from the Treasury to meet deficiencies in the postal revenues; employees of the Panama Canal on the Canal Zone; employees of the Alaskan Engineering Commission in Alaska; officers and members of the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia and the United States Park police who receive the compensation fixed by the Act approved December 5, 1919; officers and members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia who receive the compensation fixed by the Act approved January 24, 1920; employees paid from lump-sum appropriations in bureaus, divisions, commissions, or any other governmental agencies or employments created by law since January 1, 1916, except employees of the United States Tariff Commission who shall be included and except that employees of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance shall receive increased compensation at one-half the rate allowed by this section for other employees: *Provided*, That employees of said bureau who are compensated at rates below \$400 per annum shall receive additional compensation only as the rate of 60 per centum of the annual rates of compensation received by such employees. The provisions of this section shall not apply to employees whose duties require only a portion of their time, except charwomen, who shall be included; employees whose services are utilized for brief periods at intervals; persons employed by or through corporations, firms, or individuals acting for or on behalf of or as agents of the United States or any department or independent establishment of the Government of the United States in connection with construction work or the operation

of plants; employees who receive a part of their pay from any outside sources under cooperative arrangements with the Government of the United States or the District of Columbia; employees who serve voluntarily or receive only a nominal compensation, and employees who may be provided with special allowances because of their service in foreign countries. The provisions of this section shall not apply to employees of the railroads, express companies, telegraph, telephone, marine cable, or radio system or systems taken over by the United States, and nothing contained herein shall be deemed a recognition of the employees of such railroads, express companies, telegraph, telephone, marine cable, or radio system or systems as employees of the United States.

Section 6 of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act approved May 10, 1916, as amended by the Naval Appropriation Act approved August 29, 1916, shall not operate to prevent anyone from receiving the additional compensation provided in this section who otherwise is entitled to receive the same.

Such employees as are engaged on piecework, by the hour, or at per diem rates, if otherwise entitled to receive the additional compensation, shall receive the same at the rate to which they are entitled in this section when their fixed rate of pay for the regular working hours and on the basis of three hundred and thirteen days in the said fiscal year would amount to \$2,500 or less: *Provided*, That this method of computation shall not apply to any per diem employees regularly paid a per diem for every day in the year.

So much as may be necessary to pay the additional compensation provided in this section to employees of the Government of the United States is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

So much as may be necessary to pay the increased compensation provided in this section to employees of the government of the District of Columbia is appropriated, one-half out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and one-half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, except to employees of the Washington Aqueduct and the water department, which shall be paid

entirely from the revenues of the water department, and to employees of the minimum wage board and the playgrounds department, which shall be paid wholly out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

So much as may be necessary to pay the increased compensation provided in this section to persons employed under trust funds who may be construed to be employees of the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia is authorized to be paid, respectively, from such trust funds.

Reports shall be submitted to Congress on the first day of the next regular session showing for the first four months of the fiscal year the average number of employees in each department, bureau, office, or establishment receiving the increased compensation at the rate of \$240 per annum and the average number by grades receiving the same at each other rate.

Provisions in "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for other purposes."

For the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office and the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office, and binding, rebinding, and repairing of library books, and for building and grounds, \$232,000.

For such trees, shrubs, plants, fertilizers, and skilled labor for the grounds of the Library of Congress as may be requested by the superintendent of the Library Building, \$1,000.

APPENDIX II **REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1919-20**

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 15, 1920*

SIR: The copyright business and the work of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

RECEIPTS

The gross receipts during the year were \$132,371.37. A *Fees, etc.* balance of \$10,945.75, representing trust funds and unfinished business, was on hand July 1, 1919, making a total of \$143,317.12 to be accounted for. Of this amount the sum of \$4,382.57 received by the Copyright Office was refunded as excess fees or as fees for articles not registrable, leaving a net balance of \$138,934.55. The balance carried over to July 1, 1920, was \$12,442.30 (representing trust funds, \$9,635.60, and total unfinished business since July 1, 1897—23 years—\$2,806.70), leaving fees applied during fiscal year 1919-20 and paid into the Treasury \$126,492.25.

This is the largest year's business in the history of the office.

The annual applied fees since July 1, 1897, are:

1897-98.....	\$55,926. 50	1910-11.....	\$109,913. 95
1898-99.....	58,267. 00	1911-12.....	116,685. 05
1899-1900.....	65,206. 00	1912-13.....	114,980. 60
1900-1901.....	63,687. 50	1913-14.....	120,219. 25
1901-2.....	64,687. 00	1914-15.....	111,922. 75
1902-3.....	68,874. 50	1915-16.....	112,986. 85
1903-4.....	72,629. 00	1916-17.....	110,077. 40
1904-5.....	78,058. 00	1917-18.....	106,352. 40
1905-6.....	80,198. 00	1918-19.....	113,118. 00
1906-7.....	84,685. 00	1919-20.....	126,492. 25
1907-8.....	82,387. 50		
1908-9.....	83,816. 75	Total.....	2,105,816. 20
1909-10.....	104,644. 95		

EXPENDITURES

Salaries

The appropriation made by Congress for salaries in the Copyright Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, was \$104,740. The total expenditures for salaries was \$103,811.04, or \$22,681.21 less than the net amount of fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the corresponding year. The expenditures for supplies, including stationery and other articles and postage on foreign mail matter, etc., was \$881.04, leaving a balance for the year of \$21,800.17 to the credit of the office.

*Stationery and sundries**Copyright receipts and fees*

During the 23 fiscal years since the reorganization of the Copyright Office (from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1920) the copyright fees applied and paid into the Treasury have amounted to \$2,105,816.20, the articles deposited number 4,426,091, and the total copyright registrations number 2,509,272.

Excess of fees over salaries

The fees earned (\$2,105,816.20) were larger than the appropriations for salaries used during the same period (\$1,823,834.07) by \$281,982.13.

Value of copyright deposits

In addition to this direct profit, the large number of the four and a half millions of books, maps, musical works, periodicals, prints, and other articles deposited during the 23 years were of substantial pecuniary value and of such a character that their accession to the Library of Congress through the Copyright Office effected a large saving to the purchase fund of the Library equal in amount to their price.

COPYRIGHT ENTRIES AND FEES

Registrations

The registrations for the fiscal year numbered 126,562. Of these, 119,007 were registrations at \$1 each, including a certificate and 5,443 were registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each. There were also 2,112 registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each. The fees for these registrations amounted to a total of \$122,784.50.

The number of registrations in each class from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1920, is shown in Exhibit F.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

Articles deposited

The total number of separate articles deposited in compliance with the copyright law, which have been registered, stamped, indexed, and catalogued, during the fiscal year is

213,149. The number of these articles in each class for the fiscal years July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1920, is shown in Exhibit G.

It is not possible to determine exactly how completely the works which claim copyright are deposited; but as title cards are printed and supplied upon request to other libraries for all books received bearing United States notice of copyright, the demand for such cards for works not received furnishes some indication of possible percentage of failure to deposit. *Works claiming copyright*

In response to inquiries received during the year from the Card Division, the Order Division, and the Reading Room in regard to 580 books supposed to have been copyrighted but not discovered in the Library, it was found that 47 of these works had been received and were actually in the Library, 84 books had been deposited and were still in the Copyright Office, 69 works were either not published, did not claim copyright, or for other valid reasons could not be deposited, while in the case of 184 works no answers to our letters of inquiry had been received up to June 30, 1920. Copies were received of 196 works in all in response to requests made by the Copyright Office during the period of 12 months for the works published in recent years. *Requests for copies*

The total copyright deposits for the year included 18,156 printed volumes, 30,638 pamphlets and leaflets, 57,870 newspapers and magazines, 3,063 dramas, 44,566 pieces of music, 3,026 maps, 13,274 photographs, 15,193 prints, 8,038 motion pictures, 13,692 contributions to periodicals, 3,491 works of art and drawings, and 216 lectures. These were all produced in the United States. From abroad there were received 1,485 books in foreign languages and 441 books in English. *Articles deposited during year*

Our copyright laws have required the deposit of copies for the use of the Library of Congress. The act of 1909, which expressly provided for such deposit in order to secure the registration of the work, still insisted upon a deposit of two copies for the benefit of the Library; but to check the useless accumulation of such copies in the Copyright Office it is provided that the Librarian of Congress shall determine (1) "what books or other articles shall be transferred to the permanent collections of the Library of Congress, *Disposal of deposits*

including the Law Library"; (2) "what other books or articles shall be placed in the reserve collections of the Library of Congress *for sale or exchange*"; and (3) "or be transferred to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia *for use therein*." The law further provides (4) that articles remaining undisposed of may, upon specified conditions, be returned to the authors or copyright proprietors.

Transfer of deposits to Library of Congress

The total articles disposed of in these four ways during the fiscal year numbered 125,589. Of these, 93,224 were transferred to the Library for its collections; 4,849 were sent to other "departmental libraries" (including 597 volumes of American poetry and drama to Brown University, Providence, R. I.), and 27,516 were returned to the claimants of copyright.

Musical compositions

During the fiscal year the following transfers were made from the Copyright Office to the Library of Congress: Under (1) the "first copies" of copyright books forwarded as received from day to day numbered 9,511 volumes; and other works specifically indicated (including 1,213 foreign books and pamphlets) numbered 6,034. Of musical compositions 44,566 were deposited and registered during the year, and of these 27,163 were selected and transferred to the Music Division.

Maps, etc.

All of the separate maps registered during the year were placed in the Map Division, 2,505 pieces. Out of the total number of photographs, engravings, and other "pictorial illustrations" entered, 2,595 were selected and forwarded to the Prints Division for permanent deposit. Of the 34 daily newspapers registered both copies of 25 (9 being rejected) were promptly sent to the Periodical Division and 1,255 different magazines and periodicals, including weekly newspapers, out of the 1,708 different journals received, were

Newspapers and magazines

also transferred to that division. In the case of newspapers and periodicals, each number is required by law to be deposited and separately registered, and for the 1,255 periodicals taken over by the Periodical Division 28,935 registrations were made and 45,416 separate issues or pieces were dated, numbered, catalogued, and forwarded from day to day during the year, thus making a grand total of 93,224 articles transferred to the Library for its collections.

54,416 numbers of newspapers forwarded

Not including the Brown University books, a total of 15,545 books and pamphlets were delivered to the Library from the Copyright Office during the year. Since the copyright act of March 4, 1909, went into effect (from Dec. 10, 1910, to June 30, 1920), the Copyright Office has transferred to the Library of Congress 200,923 books, 256,806 musical compositions, 57,999 maps, 43,263 photographs and prints, and 391,565 newspapers and magazines—a grand total of 950,556 pieces.

The transfer during the year to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia "for use therein" ^{Books transferred to other libraries} included 4,252 books. The character of the works thus transferred has usually determined the designation of the library for their final deposit, e. g., agricultural books to the Department of Agriculture, scientific or technical books to the Engineer School of the Patent Office, and all medical books or books on allied subjects to the library of the Surgeon General's Office. The following libraries (receiving above 1,000 volumes each) have received up to June 30, 1920, the number of books indicated below:

Bureau of Education, 12,014; Bureau of Standards, 2,045; Department of Agriculture, 2,592; Department of Commerce, 3,303; Engineer School, Corps of Engineers, 2,773; Federal Trade Commission, 3,663; Library of the Surgeon General's Office, 3,185; Navy Department, 1,461; Public Library of the District of Columbia, 29,101. Nine hundred and seventy-four volumes were also sent to the library of the United States Soldiers' Home, and 7,309 volumes were distributed among various other governmental libraries in the District; in all, 68,420.

Under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1909, authority is granted also for the return to the claimants of copyright ^{Return of deposits to copyright claimants} of such copyright deposits as are not needed by the Library of Congress or the Copyright Office. The notice required by section 60 has been printed for all classes of works deposited and registered during the years January 1, 1900, to June 30, 1914. In response to special requests, 7,430 motion-picture films have been returned during the fiscal year to the copyright claimants, and of the current deposits not needed by the Library of Congress the following have also been so returned: 13,642 "books" (pamphlets, leaf-

lets, etc.), 8 photographs, 3,324 prints, 3,108 periodicals, and 4 pieces of music; a total of 27,516 pieces. Since the act went into effect up to June 30, 1920, a total of 403,409 works have thus been returned to the claimants of copyright in them, and altogether there have been transferred from the Copyright Office shelves 1,449,497 articles, thus securing a great saving of space and avoiding useless duplication and accumulation.

*Accumulation of
copyright deposits*

The total number of articles deposited during the period from July 1, 1897 (when the Copyright Office was reorganized), to June 30, 1920, was nearly four and a half million (4,426,091), out of which nearly one and one-half million articles have been disposed of as noted above, still leaving approximately three million articles on our shelves. These are in addition to the uncounted accumulation of articles deposited from 1870 to 1897. This great collection of books, pamphlets, leaflets, music, photographs, prints, and other articles, which are of no use to the Library of Congress, occupies shelf space which it is increasingly embarrassing to spare for this purpose. It has been demonstrated during the last 20 years that there is little likelihood of any calls for the examination or other use of any of this material, and no demand is known to have occurred which could not be met by reference to the copies upon the shelves of the Library.

*Printing of the
Catalogue*

The printing of the Catalogue of Copyright Entries was continued in accordance with the provisions of the copyright law. It is compiled from cards which subsequently become part of the permanent card indexes essential to the conduct of the office business. These indexes now contain considerably over 3,000,000 cards. During the year 206,307 cards were written, prepared for printer's copy for the Catalogue, the proof therefrom was read and revised, and the cards were then filed in the permanent indexes. Copyright applications to the number of 126,562 were headlined to indicate the names of the claimants of copyright and titles of the works and filed in our permanent application files, which serve as proprietor indexes to all copyright entries made since 1909.

*Numbers printed
during year*

During the calendar year 1919, 131 numbers of Part 1, Group 1, of the Catalogue were published, containing the book titles, with complete record for all renewals for books,

and complete annual index, 1,022 plus 248 pages; 12 monthly numbers of Part 1, Group 2, containing titles of pamphlets, contributions to newspapers, lectures, dramatic compositions, maps, and motion pictures, and a complete annual index, 1,802 closely printed pages; 4 quarterly numbers of Part 2, containing all registrations for newspapers and magazines, with annual index, 408 pages; 12 monthly numbers of Part 3, musical compositions, with complete list of renewals for music and lists of music used or licensed to be used for mechanical reproduction, together with complete annual index, 2,238 compactly printed pages; and 4 quarterly numbers of Part 4, containing registrations of works of art and photographs and prints, with annual index, 417 pages.

The continued shortage of paper and the urgent demand for economy in its use have made it necessary to cease publishing the *monthly* indexes to the Catalogue of Copyright Entries for 1920. This temporary inconvenience to the users of the Catalogue will be remedied by the Annual Indexes which will be printed as usual making the sets complete for future reference.

Paper shortage

Two Copyright Office bulletins were reprinted during the year: Bulletin No. 14 containing the copyright laws, and Bulletin No. 15 "Rules and Regulations for the registration of claims to copyright," both revised to date. There was also printed as a single-sheet circular the new copyright act of December 18, 1919.

*Bulletins Nos.
14 and 15*

Circulars

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS

*Summary of
copyright-business*

Balance on hand July 1, 1919.....	\$10,945.75	
Gross receipts July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.....	132,371.37	
Total to be accounted for.....	143,317.12	
Refunded.....	4,382.57	
Balance to be accounted for.....		\$138,934.55
Applied as earned fees.....	126,492.25	
Balance carried over to July 1, 1920:		
Trust funds.....	\$9,635.60	
Unfinished business July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1920, 23 years.....	2,806.70	
	12,442.30	
		<u>138,934.55</u>

Total fees earned and paid into Treasury during the 23 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1920.....	\$2, 105, 816. 20
Total unfinished business for 23 years.....	2, 806. 70

FEES FOR FISCAL YEAR

<i>Fees</i>	Fees for registrations, including certificates, at \$1 each.....	\$119, 007. 00
	Fees for registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each.....	2, 721. 50
	Fees for registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each.....	1, 056. 00
	Total fees for registrations recorded.....	\$122, 784. 50
	Fees for certified copies of record, at 50 cents each.....	851. 50
	Fees for recording assignments.....	2, 289. 00
	Searches made and charged for at the rate of 50 cents for each hour of time consumed..	198. 50
	Notices of user recorded (Music).....	192. 75
	Indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	176. 00
		<u>3, 797. 75</u>
	Total fees for fiscal year 1919-20.....	<u><u>126, 492. 25</u></u>

ENTRIES

<i>Entries</i>	Number of registrations.....	124, 450
	Number of renewals recorded.....	2, 112
		<u>126, 562</u>
	Number of certified copies of record.....	1, 703
	Number of assignments recorded or copied.....	1, 589

Correspondence The greater part of the business of the Copyright Office is done by correspondence. The total letters and parcels received during the fiscal year numbered 140,369, while the letters, parcels, etc., dispatched numbered 139,092. Letters received transmitting remittances numbered 43,292, including money orders to the number of 28,668. During the last 23 fiscal years the money orders received number more than half a million (617,755).

CONDITION OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE WORK

Condition of current work On July 10, 1920, the remittances received up to the third mail of the day had been recorded. The account books of the Bookkeeping Division were balanced for June, the financial statements were rendered to the Treasury Depart-

ment, and all earned fees to June 30 had been paid into the Treasury.

The current work for July had been written and posted to July 9. The unfinished business amounted on June 30, 1920, to \$2,806.70. Of this, however, a large proportion represented business for the fiscal year, held awaiting answers to letters already mailed from the Copyright Office in regard to informalities, etc.

At the close of business on July 10, 1920, of the works deposited and passed for copyright registration up to and including Wednesday, June 30, 1920, all had been recorded. Assignments to the number of 1,589 were received during the fiscal year, and all had been recorded. On the same date 1,997 works remained to be catalogued for the Catalogue of Copyright Entries.

COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION

In my last year's report (pp. 130-131), attention was called to the bill H. R. 3754, which had been passed by the House of Representatives on July 23, 1919. It was reported to the Senate and passed on December 8, 1919,¹ and was approved by the President on December 18, 1919.² The purpose of the act is to secure retrospective protection in the United States for books by foreign authors published during the war but not protected in the United States because of conditions growing out of the war. The act amends sections 8 and 21 of the copyright statute of March 4, 1909, and reads in part as follows:

Provided, however, That all works made the subject of copyright by the laws of the United States first produced or published abroad after August 1, 1914, and before the date of the President's proclamation of peace, of which the authors or proprietors are citizens or subjects of any foreign State or nation granting similar protection for works by citizens of the United States, the existence of which shall be determined by a copyright proclamation issued by the President of the United States, shall be entitled to the protection conferred by the copyright laws of the United States from and after the accomplishment,

¹ 1919 (Dec. 8). Amendment to copyright act. Mr. Norris, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 3754). 66th Cong., 2d sess. Senate Report No. 326. Printed, 4 pp. 8°.

² 1919 (Dec. 18). An act to amend sections 8 and 21 of the copyright act, approved Mar. 4, 1909. (Public No. 102, 66th Cong. H. R. 3754.) Printed, 2 pp. 8°.

before the expiration of fifteen months after the date of the President's proclamation of peace, of the conditions and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States: *Provided, further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any person of any right which he may have acquired by the republication of such foreign work in the United States prior to the approval of this Act.

The required "similar protection for works by citizens of the United States" was granted by Great Britain by an Order in Council of February 9, 1920, and was met by the President's proclamation of April 10, 1920, extending to subjects of Great Britain and the British Dominions, Colonies, and Possessions, with the exception of the self-governing dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland, all the benefits of the copyright act of March 4, 1909, and the acts amendatory thereof, for all of their works first published in Great Britain after August 1, 1914, and before the President's proclamation of peace. The text of the act was printed in full as it passed the House in the Register's Report for 1918-19, pages 141-142, and the full texts of the British Order in Council and the President's proclamation are printed in this report, pages 141-147.

*Educational
games: Bill H. R.
12011*

On January 23, 1920, Hon. William W. Venable introduced a bill³ to provide copyright in educational games. The text is printed in full on page 141 of this report. No action by Congress has followed.

*Public printing
bills*

A public printing bill was again introduced on August 9, 1919, by Hon. Edgar R. Kiess, which contains the clause providing that "no Government publication or any portion thereof shall be copyrighted." The bill was favorably reported on August 12⁴ and passed the House of Repre-

³ 1920 (Jan. 23). A bill to provide for the copyright of educational games. Presented by Mr. Venable. Bill H. R. 12011, 66th Cong., 2d sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁴ 1919 (Aug. 12). A bill to amend and revise the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications, and for other purposes. Bill H. R. 8362 (Report No. 227), 66th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 48 pp. 4°. [Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.]

1919 (Aug. 12). Congressional printing and binding. Mr. Kiess, from the Committee on Printing, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 8362). Report No. 227, 66th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 52 pp. 8°.

sentatives on August 13; on August 15⁵ it was referred to the Senate Committee on Printing. The House report explains that the bill "continues the present prohibition against the copyrighting of Government publications." No further action on the bill is recorded. This same subject matter has been several times mentioned in my annual reports, the last time being 1916-17, page 11 (Librarian's report, p. 163).

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT

The passing of the act of December 18, 1919, and the arrangement with the British Government to secure similar protection in Great Britain for American books published during the war are the only steps to be chronicled for the year in relation to international copyright. This arrangement for reciprocal protection should prove of practical benefit to all American authors who have published books during the war; to American publishers who have an interest in these works; to British authors whose works published during the war may still be profitably reprinted in this country, and to the American publishers who may find it advantageous to reprint in the United States such books by British authors. If similar arrangements are made with other countries, as seems probable, the benefits secured by the act of 1919 will be extended to a wider range of works, especially to many interesting and valuable books relating to the war.

The act of 1919, however, is only temporary in its effects and offers no remedy for the acutely unsatisfactory copyright relations between the United States and Great Britain, Canada, and Australia. The present unequal and inadequate exchange of literary-property protection is a matter of nearly 30 years' standing and requires radical change in order to effect satisfactory solution. There seems to be a general agree-

⁵ 1919 (Aug. 15.) An act to amend and revise the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications, and for other purposes. H. R. 8362, 66th Cong., 1st sess. In the Senate of the United States. Printed, 48 pp. 4°. [Read twice and referred to the Committee on Printing.]

*Abrogation
typesetting re-
quirement*

of ment that the fundamental obstacle to a better arrangement is the requirement of American manufacture of books and prints. It is generally agreed that copyright protection should not be subject to this kind of condition. It is the principal obstacle to entry by the United States into the International Copyright Union. The desire has been expressed that the United States should become a member of this union. To do so, however, would require not only the abrogation of the typesetting clause, so far as foreign books are concerned, but the abolition as well of the necessity for deposit of copies and registration. American book publishers believe that an accessible, official registration in the United States of all works in which copyright is claimed is desirable for their business interests. By express provision of law the present certificate of copyright registration is required to be "admitted in any court as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein"; and this is a great convenience. So far, also, as books, music, and prints deposited in the Copyright Office are added to the collections of the Library of Congress, their use therein advertises the existence of such works, and the copyright proprietor receives the advantages which may come from the distribution to some 2,500 libraries of the printed title cards for copyrighted books.

*Exchange of reg-
istrations*

Possibly some middle course might be adopted for foreign books; e. g., the substitution for the deposit of copies for registration of some arrangement for the regular and systematic filing in the Copyright Office of the printed bibliographical records of works published in foreign countries, and the preservation and indexing of such foreign book catalogues in this office. The information thus made available to American publishers might be sufficient for their needs. So far as American copyright works are concerned, the Catalogue of Copyright Entries now compiled and printed under provisions of law supplies a complete, well arranged and indexed record of all works copyrighted in the United States and the current issues of this catalogue could be supplied to designated offices in other countries.

If some such arrangement could be substituted for the present requirement of deposit of copies and formal registration of books by foreign authors printed abroad, and the manufacturing conditions of the copyright statute of March 4, 1909, be abrogated, at least so far as foreign works are concerned, the United States might enter the International Copyright Union. If something of this kind can not be agreed upon, special arrangements should be entered into with the English-speaking countries to expressly guarantee full protection in all these countries for the works of authors, playwrights, composers, and artists (who are citizens or subjects of any one of them) from the date of the production or first publication of such works in any one of the countries.

*Admission to
Copyright Union*

This assured protection for all intellectual works throughout all the English-speaking and reading nations should be free of any technical or merely formal requirements, except such as are mutually agreed upon as desirable.

The retirement of Mr. Arthur Crisfield as the Assistant Register of Copyrights, with a pension under the provisions of the new retirement act, calls for some words of special notice. Mr. Crisfield has been associated with the Library of Congress for more than 30 years, and during that whole period has been connected with the copyright work. It has been a service noticeable in several ways. In the first place, his record for attendance is unusual. He was not absent on account of illness at all during the first 25 years of his connection with the Library, and since then only for a few days each year, except during the last few years. In the second place, his has been a service of distinct value and usefulness, and in the third place, his uniform courtesy, helpfulness, and fair-mindedness have been of so fine a character that they have endeared him to each and all of the members of the Copyright Office force. He has recently passed the eightieth anniversary of his birthday, and leaves the office in such good health that his friends can hope that he may have many years before him in which to enjoy his freedom from the obligation of hours and places; with

*Retirement of
Mr. Crisfield, As-
sistant Register*

leisure to read, to travel, and to enjoy the society of his friends. He carries with him the best wishes of each member of the Copyright Office.

Respectfully submitted.

THORVALD SOLBERG

Register of Copyrights

HERBERT PUTNAM

Librarian of Congress

EXHIBIT A—Statement of gross receipts, refunds, net receipts, and fees applied for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920

Month	Gross cash receipts	Refunds	Net receipts	Fees applied
1919				
July.....	\$10,971. 86	\$296. 68	\$10,675. 18	\$9,132. 95
August.....	8,906. 86	456. 70	8,450. 16	10,064. 30
September.....	10,076. 78	365. 70	9,711. 08	8,955. 00
October.....	10,797. 14	219. 00	10,578. 14	11,886. 40
November.....	10,203. 14	226. 53	9,976. 61	9,002. 90
December.....	12,705. 84	221. 26	12,484. 58	10,936. 00
1920				
January.....	14,129. 72	389. 26	13,740. 46	12,500. 45
February.....	10,051. 74	266. 98	9,784. 76	9,991. 30
March.....	11,764. 54	662. 94	11,101. 60	11,725. 50
April.....	12,004. 14	448. 18	11,555. 96	11,064. 40
May.....	10,513. 64	450. 40	10,063. 24	10,343. 65
June.....	10,245. 97	378. 94	9,867. 03	11,419. 40
Total.....	132,371. 37	4,382. 57	127,988. 80	126,492. 25

Balance brought forward from June 30, 1919.....\$10,945. 75
 Net receipts July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920:

Gross receipts.....\$132,371. 37
 Less amount refunded.....4,382. 57
 127,988. 80

Total to be accounted for.....138,934. 55

Copyright fees applied July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.....126,492. 25

Balance carried forward to July 1, 1920:

Trust funds.....9,635. 60
 Unfinished business.....2,806. 70
 138,934. 55

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EXHIBIT B—Statement of fees paid into the Treasury

Date	Check No.	Amount	Date	Check No.	Amount
1919			1920		
July 7.....	11329	\$1,000.00	Jan. 5.....	12552	\$1,936.00
14.....	11369	1,800.00	12.....	12592	3,000.00
21.....	11419	2,300.00	19.....	12642	3,500.00
28.....	11510	1,800.00	26.....	12704	2,500.00
Aug. 4.....	11578	2,232.95	Feb. 2.....	12786	2,800.00
11.....	11600	2,400.00	6.....	12803	700.45
18.....	11649	2,500.00	9.....	12821	2,000.00
25.....	11695	2,500.00	16.....	12887	2,500.00
Sept. 2.....	11748	2,400.00	24.....	12949	2,400.00
5.....	11777	264.30	Mar. 1.....	12989	2,500.00
8.....	11803	1,200.00	5.....	13041	591.30
15.....	11832	1,800.00	8.....	13058	2,400.00
22.....	11872	1,900.00	15.....	13164	2,600.00
29.....	11964	2,800.00	22.....	13251	2,500.00
Oct. 4.....	12026	1,255.00	29.....	13353	2,500.00
6.....	12027	1,200.00	Apr. 5.....	13432	1,725.50
13.....	12068	2,500.00	12.....	13575	3,000.00
20.....	12096	2,200.00	19.....	13656	2,800.00
27.....	12134	2,800.00	26.....	13706	2,500.00
Nov. 3.....	12167	2,000.00	May 3.....	13753	2,500.00
6.....	12176	656.40	7.....	13806	264.40
10.....	12202	1,700.00	10.....	13815	2,500.00
17.....	12249	2,600.00	17.....	13878	2,700.00
24.....	12296	2,600.00	24.....	13965	2,500.00
Dec. 1.....	12345	1,700.00	June 1.....	14076	2,200.00
5.....	12361	402.90	5.....	14108	443.65
8.....	12369	2,500.00	7.....	14113	2,000.00
15.....	12422	2,500.00	14.....	14182	2,600.00
22.....	12477	2,500.00	21.....	14271	2,800.00
29.....	12497	1,500.00	28.....	14313	2,500.00
			July 3.....	14349	1,519.40
			Total.....		126,492.25

EXHIBIT C—Record of applied fees

Month	Registration, including certificates		Registrations of photos., no certificate		Registrations of renewals		Total number of registrations	Total fees for registrations
	Number	Fees at \$1	Number	Fees at \$0.50	Number	Fees at \$0.50		
1919								
July	8,523	\$8,523.00	597	\$298.50	54	\$27.00	9,236	\$8,916.50
August	9,403	9,403.00	624	312.00	37	15.50	10,058	9,730.50
September....	8,430	8,430.00	463	231.50	96	48.00	9,009	8,729.50
October.....	10,698	10,698.00	486	243.00	117	58.50	11,301	10,999.50
November.....	8,276	8,276.00	303	151.50	156	78.00	8,735	8,505.50
December....	10,529	10,529.00	398	199.00	126	63.00	11,053	10,791.00
1920								
January	11,850	11,850.00	664	332.00	229	114.50	12,743	12,296.50
February.....	9,187	9,187.00	336	168.00	348	174.00	9,871	9,529.00
March.....	11,010	11,010.00	377	188.50	258	129.00	11,645	11,327.50
April.....	10,331	10,331.00	519	259.50	448	224.00	11,298	10,814.50
May.....	9,883	9,883.00	206	103.00	184	92.00	10,273	10,078.00
June.....	10,805	10,805.00	470	235.00	65	32.50	11,340	11,072.50
Total.....	119,007	119,007.00	5,443	2,721.50	2,112	1,056.00	126,562	122,784.50

Month	Copies of record		Assignments and copies		Notices of user		Indexing transfers of proprietor		Search fees	Total fees applied
	No.	Fees at \$0.50	No.	Fees	No.	Fees	No.	Fees at \$0.10		
1919										
July.....	46	\$23.00	133	\$178.00	36	\$13.25	32	\$3.20	\$5.00	\$9,132.95
August....	185	92.50	127	188.00	41	14.50	308	30.80	8.00	10,064.30
September..	83	41.50	100	139.00	43	15.00	.....	.....	30.00	8,955.00
October.....	100	50.00	162	273.00	44	16.00	19	1.90	16.00	11,356.40
November..	134	67.00	215	289.00	40	16.50	1,104	110.40	14.50	9,002.90
December..	88	44.00	52	74.00	54	18.00	5	.50	8.50	10,936.00
1920										
January...	59	29.50	100	140.00	55	21.25	72	7.20	6.00	12,500.45
February...	232	116.00	235	303.00	49	17.50	43	4.30	21.50	9,991.30
March.....	271	135.50	146	207.00	54	16.00	55	5.50	34.00	11,725.50
April.....	91	45.50	103	174.00	53	18.50	19	1.90	10.00	11,064.40
May.....	141	70.50	113	168.00	35	11.75	44	4.40	11.00	10,343.65
June.....	273	136.50	103	156.00	48	14.50	59	5.90	34.00	11,419.40
Total..	1,703	851.50	1,589	2,289.00	552	192.75	1,760	176.00	198.50	126,492.25

EXHIBIT D—Comparative statement of gross cash receipts, applied fees, number of registrations, daily averages, etc.

Month	Monthly receipts	Applied fees	Number of registrations and comparison with last year			Daily average
			Total	Increase	Decrease	
1919						
July.....	\$10,971.86	\$9,132.95	9,236	.....	1,056	355
August.....	8,906.86	10,064.30	10,058	821	.....	387
September.....	10,076.78	8,955.00	9,009	.....	1,049	375
October.....	10,797.14	11,356.40	11,301	2,292	.....	418
November.....	10,203.14	9,002.90	8,735	.....	2,566	364
December.....	12,705.84	10,936.00	11,053	2,318	.....	425
1920						
January.....	14,129.72	12,500.45	12,743	1,690	.....	490
February.....	10,051.74	9,991.30	9,871	.....	2,872	429
March.....	11,764.54	11,725.50	11,645	1,774	.....	431
April.....	12,004.14	11,064.40	11,298	.....	347	434
May.....	10,513.64	10,343.65	10,273	.....	1,025	411
June.....	10,245.97	11,419.40	11,340	1,067	.....	436
Total.....	132,371.37	126,492.25	126,562	.....	.....	.....

EXHIBIT E—Statement of gross cash receipts, yearly fees, number of registrations, etc., for 23 fiscal years

Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees	Number of registrations	Increase in registrations	Decrease in registrations
1897-98.....	\$61,099.56	\$55,926.50	75,545		
1898-99.....	64,185.65	58,267.00	80,968	5,423	
1899-1900.....	71,072.33	65,206.00	94,798	13,830	
1900-1901.....	69,525.25	63,687.50	92,351		2,447
1901-2.....	68,405.08	64,687.00	92,978	627	
1902-3.....	71,533.91	68,874.50	97,979	5,001	
1903-4.....	75,302.83	72,629.00	103,130	5,151	
1904-5.....	80,440.56	78,058.00	113,374	10,244	
1905-6.....	82,610.92	80,198.00	117,704	4,330	
1906-7.....	87,384.31	84,685.00	123,829	6,125	
1907-8.....	85,042.03	82,387.50	119,742		4,087
1908-9.....	87,085.53	83,816.75	120,131	389	
1909-10.....	113,662.83	104,644.95	109,074		11,057
1910-11.....	113,661.52	109,913.95	115,198	6,124	
1911-12.....	120,149.51	116,685.05	120,931	5,733	
1912-13.....	118,968.26	114,980.60	119,495		1,436
1913-14.....	122,636.92	120,219.25	123,154	3,659	
1914-15.....	115,594.55	111,922.75	115,193		7,961
1915-16.....	115,663.42	112,986.85	115,967	774	
1916-17.....	113,808.51	110,077.40	111,438		4,529
1917-18.....	109,105.87	106,352.40	106,728		4,710
1918-19.....	117,518.96	113,118.00	113,003	6,275	
1919-20.....	132,371.37	126,492.25	126,562	13,559	
Total.....	2,196,829.68	2,105,816.20	2,509,272		

NOTE.—Detailed statement for 13 fiscal years, 1897-98, etc., to 1914-15, by months, may be found in Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for year 1914-15 (pp. 177-178, Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1914-15). For subsequent years see the respective annual reports.

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EXHIBIT F—Table of registrations made during fiscal years 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18, 1918-19, and 1919-20, arranged by classes ¹

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Class A. Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, and contributions to periodicals):						
(a) Printed in the United States.....	29,704	31,312	32,364	32,744	36,615	37,710
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language....	1,843	1,276	914	636	855	939
(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright.....	379	309	274	237	240	441
Total	31,926	32,897	33,552	33,617	37,710	39,090
Class B. Periodicals(numbers)	24,938	26,553	26,467	25,822	25,083	28,935
Class C. Lectures, sermons, addresses	142	157	159	152	146	216
Class D. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	3,797	3,223	3,067	2,711	2,293	2,906
Class E. Musical compositions	21,406	20,644	20,115	21,849	26,209	29,151
Class F. Maps	1,772	1,612	1,529	1,269	1,207	1,498
Class G. Works of art; models or designs	2,965	2,220	2,247	1,858	1,901	2,115
Class H. Reproductions of works of art	0	0	0	2	7	11
Class I. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	513	445	512	483	573	914
Class J. Photographs	10,523	10,626	7,564	6,109	4,542	6,955
Class K. Prints and pictorial illustrations	12,935	12,722	11,514	9,161	9,997	10,945
Class L. Motion-picture photoplays	2,757	2,934	2,410	1,587	1,295	1,418
Class M. Motion pictures not photoplays	193	306	310	251	134	296
Renewals	1,326	1,628	1,992	1,857	1,906	2,112
Total	115,193	115,967	111,438	106,728	113,003	126,562

¹ For detailed statement of registrations made for fiscal years from 1901 to 1913-14 see Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for 1914-15.

EXHIBIT G—Table of articles deposited during 1916-17, 1917-18, 1918-19, and 1919-20, with totals of articles deposited for years 1897-98 to 1919-20

	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	Total 1897-1920
1. Books:					
(a) Printed in the United States:					
Volumes.....	20,708	19,756	17,296	18,156	.....
Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.....	26,910	24,761	23,570	30,638	.....
Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	9,040	10,699	16,109	13,692	.....
Total.....	56,658	55,216	56,975	62,486	.....
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign lan- guage.....	931	640	2,403	1,485	.....
English works registered for ad in- terim copyright.....	274	237	242	441	.....
Total.....	57,863	56,093	59,620	64,412	1,141,825
2. Periodicals.....	53,382	51,644	50,166	57,870	1,009,974
3. Lectures, sermons, etc.....	159	152	152	216	1,646
4. Dramatic of dramatic-musical com- positions.....	3,352	2,961	2,554	3,063	70,209
5. Musical compositions.....	32,045	34,874	40,332	44,566	1,006,568
6. Maps.....	3,058	2,520	2,329	3,026	79,393
7. Works of art; models or designs.....	2,247	1,858	1,903	2,115	66,246
8. Reproductions of works of art.....	0	4	14	22	2,070
8a. Chromos and lithographs.....					48,712
9. Drawings or plastic works of a scien- tific or technical character.....	814	772	894	1,354	7,729
10. Photographs.....	13,947	11,810	8,671	13,274	526,193
11. Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	18,031	14,411	14,203	15,193	402,963
12. Motion-picture photoplays.....	10,110	8,513	7,319	7,469	56,225
13. Motion pictures not photoplays.....	619	438	252*	569	3,033
14. Miscellaneous (unclassified articles).....					778
15. Foreign books received under act of Mar. 3, 1905.....					2,527
Total.....	195,627	186,050	188,409	213,149	4,426,091

NOTE.—For detailed statement of articles deposited during fiscal years 1897-98 to 1914-15 see Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for 1914-15. For subsequent years see the respective annual reports.

The classification "Chromos and lithographs" is not given in law after July 1, 1909.

ADDENDUM I

COPYRIGHT BILL

(66th Cong., 2d sess. H. R. 12011. In the House of Representatives. January 23, 1920.)

Mr. Venable introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

A BILL to provide for the copyright of educational games. *Educational games*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any author, inventor, or originator of any game of distinct educational value and character may, by complying with the terms of the law as provided for the copyrighting of literary productions, secure for himself with respect to such games the same rights, privileges, and protection as is accorded by the copyright laws of the United States to authors of such literary productions.

SEC. 2. That upon the application for registration of such game, the Register of Copyrights shall have the power and authority to determine whether the game for which such registration is sought is of educational value, with the right to the author, inventor, or originator of such game to appeal from his decision to the Commissioner of Education, whose decision on this point shall be final.

ADDENDUM II

COPYRIGHT—GREAT BRITAIN

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

April 10, 1920

Whereas it is provided by the act of Congress of March 4, 1909, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," that the provisions of section 1 (e) of said act, "so far as they secure copyright controlling the

parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, shall include only compositions published and copyrighted after this act goes into effect, and shall not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the foreign state or nation of which such author or composer is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States similar rights”;

And whereas it is further provided that the copyright secured by the act shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon certain conditions set forth in section 8 of said act, to wit:

(a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or

(b) When the foreign state or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this act or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto;

And whereas it is further provided by the act of Congress approved December 18, 1919, “that all works made the subject of copyright by the laws of the United States first produced or published abroad after August 1, 1914, and before the date of the President’s proclamation of peace, of which the authors or proprietors are citizens or subjects of any foreign state or nation granting similar protection for works by citizens of the United States, the existence of which shall be determined by a copyright proclamation issued by the President of the United States, shall be entitled to the protection conferred by the copyright laws of the United States from and after the accomplishment, before the expiration of fifteen months after the date of the President’s proclamation of peace, of the conditions and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any person of any right which he may have acquired

by the republication of such foreign work in the United States prior to the approval of this act”;

And whereas the President is authorized to determine and declare by proclamation the existence of similar protection for works by citizens of the United States as the purposes of the act may require;

And whereas satisfactory official assurance has been given by the Government of Great Britain that, by virtue of the authority conferred by the British copyright act, 1911, a British order in council was duly issued on February 9, 1920, directing that—

1. The copyright act, 1911, shall, subject to the provisions of the said act and of this order, apply to works first published in the United States of America between the 1st August, 1914, and the termination of the war, which have not been republished prior to the commencement of this order in the parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which this order applies, in like manner as if they had been first published within the parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which the said act extends:

Provided that the enjoyment by any work of the rights conferred by the copyright act, 1911, shall be conditional upon publication of the work in the Dominions to which this order relates not later than six months after the termination of the war, and shall commence from and after such publication, which shall not be colourable only, but shall be intended to satisfy the reasonable requirements of the public.

2. The provisions of section 15 of the copyright act, 1911, as to the delivery of books to libraries shall apply to works to which this order relates upon their publication in the United Kingdom.

3. In the case of musical works to which this order relates and provided that no contrivances by means of which the work may be mechanically performed have before the commencement of this order been lawfully made, or placed on sale, within the parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which this order applies, copyright in the work shall include all rights conferred by the said act with respect to the making of records, perforated rolls and other contrivances by means of which the work may be mechanically performed.

4. This order shall apply to all His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies, and Possessions with the exception of those hereinafter named, that is to say: The Dominion of Canada; the Commonwealth of Australia; the Dominion of New Zealand; the Union of South Africa; Newfoundland.

5. Nothing in this order shall be construed as depriving any work of any rights which have been lawfully acquired under the provisions of the copyright act, 1911, or any order in council thereunder.

6. This order shall take effect as from the 2nd day of February, 1920, which day is in this order referred to as the commencement of this order.

And the lords commissioners of His Majesty's treasury are to give the necessary orders accordingly.

Now therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim—

1. That one of the alternative conditions specified in sections 1 (e) and 8 (b) of the act of March 4, 1909, and acts amendatory thereof, including the act of December 18, 1919, now exists and is fulfilled and since February 2, 1920, has been fulfilled in respect to the subjects of Great Britain and the British Dominions, Colonies, and Possessions, with the exception of the self-governing Dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland, and that such British subjects are entitled to all the benefits of the copyright act of March 4, 1909, and the acts amendatory thereof, including the act of December 18, 1919, for all of their works first published in Great Britain after August 1, 1914, and before the President's proclamation of peace, and not already republished in the United States:

Provided that the enjoyment by any work of the rights and benefits conferred by the copyright act of March 4, 1909, and the acts amendatory thereof, including the act of December 18, 1919, shall be conditional upon compliance with the requirements and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States before the expiration of fifteen months after the date of the President's proclamation of peace, and shall commence from and after compliance with these requirements, constituting due registration for copyright in the United States.

2. That in the case of musical works to which this proclamation relates, and provided that no contrivances, including records, perforated rolls, and other devices by means of which the work may be mechanically performed, have been lawfully made or placed on sale within the United States before February 2, 1920, copyright shall include the special benefit of section 1 (e) of the copyright act of March 4, 1909, namely "copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work."

3. Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to abrogate or limit any rights and benefits conferred under the reciprocal arrangements with Great Britain or its self-

governing Dominions providing for copyright protection heretofore proclaimed.

4. This proclamation shall take effect as from the 2nd day of February, 1920.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand
[SEAL.] nine hundred and twenty and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-fourth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

BAINBRIDGE COLBY

Secretary of State

ADDENDUM III

GREAT BRITAIN—COPYRIGHT ORDER IN COUNCIL

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 9th day of February, 1920 *Feb. 9, 1920*

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty; Lord President; Earl Curzon of Kedleston; Lord Colebrooke; Sir Frederick Ponsonby.

Whereas by reason of conditions arising out of the war difficulties have been experienced by citizens of the United States of America in complying with the requirements of the copyright act, 1911, as to first publication within the parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which the act extends of their works first published in the United States of America during the war:

And whereas His Majesty is advised that the Government of the United States of America has undertaken, upon issue of this order, to extend the protection afforded by the United States law of December 18, 1919, entitled "An act to amend sections 8 and 21 of the copyright act, approved March 4, 1909," to British subjects:

And whereas by reason of the said undertaking of the Government of the United States of America His Majesty

is satisfied that the said Government has made, or has undertaken to make, such provision as it is expedient to require for the protection of works first made or published between the 1st August, 1914, and the termination of the war in the parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which this order applies, and entitled to copyright under Part I of the copyright act, 1911:

And whereas by the copyright act, 1911, authority is conferred upon His Majesty to extend, by order in council, the protection of the said act to certain classes of foreign works within any part of His Majesty's Dominions, other than self-governing Dominions, to which the said act extends:

And whereas by reason of these premises it is desirable to provide protection within the said Dominions for literary or artistic works first published in the United States of America between August 1, 1914, and the termination of the war which have failed to accomplish the formalities prescribed by the copyright act, 1911, by reason of conditions arising out of the war:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon him by the copyright act, 1911, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. The copyright act, 1911, shall, subject to the provisions of the said act and of this order, apply to works first published in the United States of America between the 1st August, 1914, and the termination of the war, which have not been republished prior to the commencement of this order in the parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which this order applies, in like manner as if they had been first published within the parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which the said act extends:

Provided that the enjoyment by any work of the rights conferred by the copyright act, 1911, shall be conditional upon publication of the work in the Dominions to which this order relates not later than six months after the termination of the war, and shall commence from and after such publication, which shall not be colourable only, but shall be intended to satisfy the reasonable requirements of the public.

2. The provisions of section 15 of the copyright act, 1911, as to the delivery of books to libraries, shall apply to works to which this order relates upon their publication in the United Kingdom.

3. In the case of musical works to which this order relates and provided that no contrivances by means of which the work may be mechanically performed have before the commencement of this order been lawfully made, or placed on sale, within the parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which this order applies, copyright in the work shall include all rights conferred by the said act with respect to the making of records, perforated rolls, and other contrivances by means of which the work may be mechanically performed.

4. This order shall apply to all His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies, and Possessions with the exception of those hereinafter named, that is to say: The Dominion of Canada; the Commonwealth of Australia; the Dominion of New Zealand; the Union of South Africa; Newfoundland.

5. Nothing in this order shall be construed as depriving any work of any rights which have been lawfully acquired under the provisions of the copyright act, 1911, or any order in council thereunder.

6. This order shall take effect as from the 2nd day of February, 1920, which day is in this order referred to as the commencement of this order.

And the lords commissioners of His Majesty's treasury are to give the necessary orders accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY

APPENDIX III

MANUSCRIPTS AND BROADSIDES

I. GIFTS, 1919-1920

From Mrs. Margarite Anderson, Lyndon, Ohio:

"Getting acquainted with peace," by Margarite Anderson (type-written).

From the Anti-Saloon League, Westerville, Ohio:

A collection of the posters of the Anti-Saloon League, 1919 (about 180 pieces).

From Mrs. Robert Hollister Chapman, Washington, D. C.:

Certificate signed by Jesse D. Elliott, 1813, and a New York broadside, a Bible verse in 103 languages.

From Mrs. Arthur Chester, Washington, D. C.:

Miscellaneous papers of Amos Kendall relating to the Cherokee claims, 1832-80.

From William B. Chilton, Washington, D. C.:

Miscellaneous papers of William Brent, 1824-48, and diaries and letters of Lieut. Theodore Talbot, 1843-60.

From John W. Clark, jr., Little City farm reserve, Brown County, Kans.:

Broadside: "Lest we forget," 1914, July 4.

From Columbia University Library, New York City:

Photostat print of Robert Fulton's letter to James Madison, 1814, Nov. 5.

From C. R. Corey, Washington, D. C.:

Album of engraved visiting cards prior to the Civil War, mainly of Worcester, Mass.

From Arthur Crisfield, Washington, D. C.:

Diary of a journey to England and Scotland, 1799-1800, by Littleton D. Teackle. (6 vols.)

From Mrs. William A. Croffut, Washington, D. C.:

Photo-litho. reproduction of Maj. Robert Anderson's despatch to Secretary of War Cameron announcing the evacuation of Fort Sumter, Apr. 18, 1861.

From Mrs. Lorin F. Deland, Boston, Mass.:

Diary of Nicholas King, 1796-99, also some notes and miscellaneous memoranda.

From William Corcoran Eustis, Washington, D. C.:

Papers of W. W. Corcoran, 1815-18 (83 vols. and miscellaneous unbound papers); Petition of the mayor, alderman, etc., of Georgetown, D. C., to Congress for authority to deepen the Potomac River, 1811, Jan. 4.

From E. W. Foster, Watsonville, Calif.:

Two letters from Isaac Foster to his wife, 1799 and 1800.

From the Freer Estate (Mrs. Anna H. Freer and Miss Katharine N. Rhoades), Detroit, Mich.:

Sonnets and poems of Dante Gabriel Rossetti (28 sonnets and poems and two letters, all in the handwriting of Rossetti).

From Albert Gallatin, New York City:

Draft of Albert Gallatin's pamphlet, "The Oregon Question," 1846. (In the handwriting of a secretary with ms. corrections by Gallatin.)

From the Georgia Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Atlanta, Ga.:

Speech by John Temple Graves: "The World's greatest monument." Broadside, 1 p.

From Mrs. Alfred S. Gillett, Washington, D. C.:

Letter from Samuel Jones to Nathaniel Man, 1758, Aug. 18; Commission of Samuel Jones as lieutenant in the Connecticut militia, 1760.

From Simon Gratz, Philadelphia:

Miscellaneous collections of letters from American clergymen, 1719-1873 (251 pieces); Miscellaneous Continental Congress, United States, States and Personal letters and papers dating from Colonial times to about the Mexican War (167 pieces).

From Sterling Heilig, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France:

Photograph of entry of Lafayette (signed Gilbert du Motier) on the sailing list of the *Victoire*, 1777, Mar. 22.

From John Hyde, Washington, D. C.:

British labor broadside: "To the Factory Operatives of Oldham, The ten hour bill," 1852, Aug. 11.

From Miss Cordelia Jackson, Washington, D. C.:

Letter from James Bryce, 1919, Feb. 15.

From Miss Emily Read Jones, Washington, D. C.:

Ms. of Samuel Jones' "Siege of Charleston" (published in 1911).

From Mrs. Mary Sherman McCallum, Washington, D. C.:

Letter from John Sherman to W. S. Ward, 1898, April.

From Montgomery Meigs, Keokuk, Iowa, and Mrs. J. H. Taylor:

Diaries and papers of Montgomery C. Meigs, 1849-89 (59 vols. and loose papers). (Deposit.)

From Charles Moore, Washington, D. C.:

Letter from Augustus Saint-Gaudens, 1902, June 24; Letter from Alexander R. Shepherd to W. R. Smith, 1894, Jan. 6.

From Miss Clara Morehouse, New York City:

Letters from John F. Callahan, A. E. F., 1918-19 (16 pieces).

From the late Dr. James Dudley Morgan, Washington, D. C.:

Digges-L'Enfant—Morgan Papers. (Bequest.)

From Elmer S. Morrill, Fulton, N. Y., Dr. Charles L. Swan, Stoughton, Mass., and Charles Downer, Sharon, Vt.:

Political registers of Justin S. Morrill (3 vols.)

- From National Board for Historical Service, Washington, D. C.:
A collection of about 20,000 typewritten cards, containing summaries and translations of articles in German newspapers and periodicals during the war and the first months of the armistice.
- From Col. John P. Nicholson, Philadelphia:
Sylvanus Crossly's diary of his escape from a Confederate Army prison, 1865, Feb. 14-20.
- From Miss Alice Park, Palo Alto, Calif.:
Two California Woman's suffrage posters.
- From Mrs. Carroll Paul, Washington, D. C.:
Typewritten translation of Felipe de la Corte y Ruano Calderón's *Memoria descriptiva é histórica de las islas Marianas*.
- From C. Russell Pickell, Washington, D. C.:
John Pickell's diary of a campaign against the Seminole Indians, 1836.
- From C. M. Remey, Washington, D. C.:
Reminiscences of blockade of Charleston, S. C., 1863, April-September, by Rear Admiral George C. Remey; Personal reminiscences of Rear Admiral George C. Remey, 1841-1903. (Deposit.)
- From Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, Washington, D. C.:
Letter from Lewis Fielding to Lewis Washington, 1857, Mar. 20;
Record of Anne Arundel County Court, Maryland, 1753, Mar. 13-17; Miscellaneous Maryland broadsides, 1808-09; Two letters from E. H. Sothern.
- From Dr. Rudolph Schuller, Vienna, Austria:
Two 1 kronen notes of Austrian unstamped paper currency, 1916;
Paper script of Wien, ten heller notes and fifty heller notes, 1919 (6 pieces).
- From P. T. Sherman, New York City:
Letters from John Sherman to William T. Sherman, 1847-1890 (285 pieces).
- From Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, Alexandria, Va.:
Papers of Charles Chaillé-Long, 1865-1915 (about 150 pieces).
- From Robert N. Snell, College Park, Md.:
Miscellaneous letters from and to M. H. Williams, 1850-57; Letter to Lee Shute from his cousin, 1828, May 19.
- From E. H. Sothern, New York City:
Notebook of recitations given to soldiers in war huts in France and England, 1917-18, 1 vol.; Typewritten account of the check of the German drive on Calais, at Messines, by Major Thwaites, with a note by Sothern attached.
- From Mrs. Edith Marcy Sperry, Boulder, Colo.:
Diaries and memorandum books of William L. Marcy, 1831-57, also newspapers and news clippings relating to Secretary Marcy, 9 vols. (Deposit.)
- From Hon. William H. Taft, New Haven, Conn.
Additional Taft Papers. (Deposit.)

From Joe J. Thornton, Wilsonville, Oreg.:

Letter from Abraham Lincoln to James J. Thornton, 1858, Dec. 2.
(Deposit.)

From William Tindall, Washington, D. C.:

Treatise on "Rifle projectiles, their attitude during flight."
(Typewritten, with autograph corrections by Tindall.)

From Lewis W. Tolman, Washington, D. C.

Miscellaneous photographs of mss. and a letter from Ellen Endicott
1915, December.

II. GENERAL LIST OF ACCESSIONS, 1919-20

UNITED STATES

Army:

Miscellaneous records, principally Quartermaster General and supply accounts and returns, 1795-1848 (26 vols. and loose papers); Abstract of balances due for military service, 1785-1813, alphabetically arranged, 1 vol.

Continental Congress:

Pennsylvania legislature's instructions to delegates to the Congress, 1776, July 26; William Bingham's letters to the Secret Committee of Congress, to Robert Morris and the President of Congress, 1777-81 (15 pieces); Amendment by Thomas Burke and William Henry Drayton to Elbridge Gerry's proposition regarding independence and discontinuing the war, 1779, July 1. In handwriting of Drayton; Letter from Board of War to Joseph Reed, 1780, Jan. 14; Committee of States resolve, 1784, Aug. 9; Letter from Board of Treasury to Thomas Smith, 1788, Nov. 11.

Finance:

Bank of the United States, invoice of Department bank notes forwarded to New York, 1792, Mar. 1.

Indians:

List of Indian goods used for presents [17-?]; Secretary of War John C. Calhoun's letter to Capt. Jasper Parrish, 1822, Sept. 6.

Legislative Act:

Opinions of Brockholst Livingston, C. F. Bogert, and Aaron Burr on the United States bankruptcy act, 1800, May 31. Contemp. copy. 13 pp. f^o.

Navy:

Letter from Thomas Barclay to Le Ray de Chaumont, 1783, Mar. 31 (in French); Letter from John Stucky to John Clapp, 1798, Nov. 23; Miscellaneous records of the United States Marine Corps, 1799-1815; Letter from the Secretary of the Navy to William Imlay, 1806, Dec. 23; Letter book of Samuel Russell Trevett, jr., 1811-21, 1 vol.; Certificate from Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, 1813, May 26; Letter from Commodore David Porter to Gales & Seaton, 1820, Aug. 9.

Removal of Seat of Government:

Account against the United States for expenses in removing the office of Surveyor General to Washington City.

Revolutionary War:

Letter from Israel Putnam to Jabez Fitch, 1774, Sept. 1 (copy by Fitch); Petition of Henry Marchant, attorney, to the Superior Court of Middlesex County, Mass., 1776, Oct.; Photograph of entry on the sailing lists of the *Victoire*, 1777, Mar. 22, signed: "Gilbert du Motier;" George Nicholas, report of guards at Bound Brook, N. J., 1777, May 10; Letter from Henry Wynkoop to George Bryan, 1778, Aug. 10; Daniel Mazyck's pay roll of his company in Lieut. Col. Francis Marion's regiment, 1779, Dec. 15; Letter from William North to Col. Henry Jackson, 1780, Nov. 19; Letter book of the Deputy Quartermaster of Pennsylvania, Continental Army, 1781-82, 1 vol.; Letter from Chevalier D'Anmours to the Governor of North Carolina, 1780, Apr. 1; Letter from the New York delegates to the Continental Congress to Governor Clinton, 1780, Apr. 4; Letter from Joseph Reed to Nathanael Greene, 1780, Apr. 17; Letter from James Hamilton to Col. James Wood, 1780, June 3; Digges-L'Enfant-Morgan Papers.

Treasury Department:

Letters to Geoffrey Huger and John Mackey, 1790, June 24, to the President of the United States Bank, 1832, Mar. 3, and 1833, Jan. 10, to the Hartford branch Bank, 1835, Jan. 21; Comptroller's letters to John Kean, 1793, May 3, to the Commissioners of Loans, 1799, May 1, to William White, 1812-13; Secretary of the Treasury—Letters to Jonathan Burrall, 1796-98, and to the President of the United States Bank, 1799, Apr. 26, three letters, 1830, three letters, 1832, and three letters, 1836-38; Treasurer of the United States—Letter to Luke Wheeler, 1824, Oct. 13; Pennsylvania Loan Office, transfer of certificates, 1807 (2 pieces).

War Department:

Letter from Secretary John C. Calhoun to the President of the Senate, 1821, Feb. 14.

INDIVIDUAL STATES AND TERRITORIES

Louisiana:

Miscellaneous manuscripts dealing with the French and Spanish management and the Spanish at Natchez, 1781-1820 (about 500 pieces, in French and Spanish).

Maine:

Stage-coach account book from Portland and Kittery, 1797-1822.
1 vol.

Mississippi:

Letter from Governor W. C. C. Claiborne to the Secretary of State of the United States, 1807, Aug. 10.

Missouri:

Governor's message to the Legislature, 1838, Nov. 20.

New Hampshire:

Proceedings of Portsmouth town meeting. Thos. Hart, Moderator,
1775, April 20. 2 pp.

New Jersey:

British Admiralty passport to the brigantine *Molly*, of Philadelphia, 1764, June 8.

New York:

Order of John Morin Scott and others in favor of William Duer for
£600, 1777.

Pennsylvania:

Contract of Samuel Howell, James Mease, and George Clymer with
Thomas Rutter and Samuel Potts for cannon for the Pennsylvania
Committee of Safety, 1776, Mar. 29; Treasurer's receipt for
military fines, 1781, June-September; Architect's plans for
Coffee House and Tavern at the dock in Philadelphia [1783?]
(3 pieces); Speaker of Assembly's order to pay Robert Morris
for services as a member of the Assembly, 1786, Apr. 8; Vice-
President's order on the Treasurer for money for the repair of
arms, 1788, Feb. 18; Letter from Governor Mifflin to Maj.
Ebenezer Denny, 1794, Nov. 17.

Virginia:

Petition of the Director and Surgeons of the Virginia Hospital to
the Governor and Council, 1779, Oct. 18; Account of Joseph
Jones against the State for services as delegate to the Continental
Congress, 1780, Oct. 7; Letter from Samuel Hardy to Benjamin
Harrison, 1784, Mar. 5; Letter from Richard Henry Lee and
William Grayson to the Governor of Virginia, 1789, Sept. 28.

Washington, D. C.:

Letter from Commissioners to Robert Morris and John Nicholson,
1797, Mar. 7; Petition of mayor, aldermen, etc., of Georgetown
to Congress for authority to deepen the Potomac River, Jan. 4,
1811; Miscellaneous mss. and broadsides (mainly communica-
tions to Gales & Seaton), 1811-50 (about 50 pieces and a dozen
broadsides); Digges-L'Enfant-Morgan Papers.

MISCELLANEOUS

Account Books:

Danville, Kentucky, 1785-86. 1 vol.
John M. McCalla. Medicinal, merchandize and legal accounts at
Lexington, Ky., 1816-42. 1 vol.
Joseph M. & William Wills. Mercantile accounts, Richmond, Va.,
1833-37. 1 vol.

Astrology:

Ms. in the Siamese and Cambodian character [n. d.]. 1 vol.

Austria:

Paper money (8 pieces), 1916 and 1919.

America, British Colonies:

Letter from Lewis Evans, 1756, Jan. 25.

Canada:

Sir Guy Carleton's proclamation to the Canadians, 1775, June 19.
Contemp. copy by the British commandant at Detroit.

Cards:

Album of engraved visiting cards, prior to the Civil War (mainly of Worcester, Mass.). 1 vol.

Central America:

Indian languages—Bartholome Anleo: *Arte de lengua Q'iché*. Noticia breve de los vocablos mas usuales de la lengua Cakchiquel. Cakchiquel calendario de 1685. Calendario antiguo Quiché. San Agustin Lanquin: *Doctrina Cristiana en lengua Quecchi*, 1795. Marcos Martinez: *Arte de la lengua Utlateca ó Kiché*. Thomas de San Domingo: *Vocabulario de la lengua Cakchiquel y Castellana*. San Francisco: *Diccionario Maya-Spanish and Spanish-Maya*. Estevan Terresano: *Arte de la lengua Kakchikel*, 1754. (All photo. reproductions.)

Germany:

A collection of about 20,000 typewritten cards, containing summaries and translations of articles in German newspapers and periodicals during the war and the first months of the armistice.

Great Britain:

Contemporary official copies of treaties with Portugal from 1572 to 1672, 1 vol.; Exchequer and civil list accounts, containing lists of customs officers in America, 1689-1741, 1 vol.; Estimate of expense of garrisons, ships, etc., in England and the colonies, 1747-48; Memorandum book of the names, rank, stations, etc., of army and navy officers, list of ships, etc., 1755-61, also list of French ships, commanders, etc., in the colonies, West Indies and elsewhere, 1 vol.; A short account of the King's American Dragoons, 1783, Mar. 21.

Journals and Diaries:

Crossly, Sylvanus. *Diary of escape from a Confederate prison*, 1865, Feb. 14-20.

King, Nicholas, 1796-99. 1 vol.

Kloeppel, H. Henry. *Diary kept on board the U. S. ironclad Patapsco*, 1863, January-December.

Lincoln, Benjamin. *Diary of journey from Quaker Hill, N. Y., to Charleston, S. C., to take command at the latter place*, 1778. Oct. 31-Dec. 1; *Diary of the Siege of Savannah, Ga.*, 1779, Sept. 3-Oct. 4.

Pickell, John. *Diary of campaign against the Seminoles*, 1836-38. 2 vols.

Talbot, Theodore, 1843-60. 3 vols.
18873°—20—11

Journals and Diaries—Continued.

Teackle, Littleton D. *Diary of a journey to England and Scotland, 1799-1800.*

Woodwell, Charles H. *Journal of a private soldier, 1862, Aug. 12, 1863, July 2.* (Typewritten transcript. 1 vol.)

Literature:

Anderson, Margarite. "Getting acquainted with peace." (Type-written.)

Mariana Islands:

Calderón, Felipe de la Corte y Ruano. *Memoria descriptiva é histórica de las islas Marianas.* (Typewritten translation.)

Mexico:

Beltran de Santa Rosa, Pedro: *Declaracion dela doctrina Christiana en el idioma Yucateco*, 1 vol. *Maya-Spanish vocabulary*, 1 vol.; *Libro de Medicina, lengua Maya*, 1 vol.; Molina, Alonzo: *Ordenanças de confradia lengua Mexicana*, 1552, 1 vol. (all photo reproductions); Letter from Hernando Cortez to Charles V, [1541?].

Poetry:

Rossetti, Dante Gabriel. Sonnets and poems (mainly grouped under the "House of life"), also two undated letters from Rossetti.

Science:

Tindall, William. *Treatise on "Rifle projectiles."* (Typewritten with ms. corrections.)

West Indies:

Bégon, Michel. *Relation de mon Voyage aux isles de l'Amerique*, 1682, 1 vol.; A commercial report of a Captain Reingard, agent, containing an account of the revolution which began in 1791. (1790-93.) 4 pp.

PERSONAL

Adams, John. Letter to T. B. Adams, 1801, Jan. 15; Letter to Dutee J. Pearce, 1833, Apr. 29.

Adams, John Quincy. Two letters to John Adams, 1801, Mar. 24 and Mar. 28; Letter to John W. Eppes, 1819, Feb. 22.

Allston, Washington. Letter to James McMurtrie, 1818, Nov. 7.

Ames, Fisher. Letter to ——— Lowell, 1792, Dec. 6.

Anderson, Robert. Facsimile of despatch announcing the evacuation of Fort Sumter, 1861, Apr. 18.

Armstrong, James F. Letter to George Simpson, 1806, Jan. 8.

Armstrong, John. Letter to Ambrose Spencer, 1824, Dec. 1.

Bancker, Evert, jr. Page from receipt book, showing signed receipts from John Stevens and others, 1766-67.

Baring, Alexander. Letter to Thomas M. Willing, 1810, Aug. 10.

Bergh, Henry. Letter to G. S. Gould, 1866, Apr. 6.

Bingham, William. Letters and papers, 1777-1801 (9 pieces).

Bond, Phineas. Letters to Jasper Yates, 1790, Apr. 26, 1791, June 9.

Boudinot, Elias. Letter, 1786, June 3.

Brady, Cyrus Townsend. Letter to Robley D. Evans, 1901, May 4.

- Brearley, David. Letter to William Livingston, 1784, Jan. 12.
- Brent, William. Miscellaneous papers, 1824-48.
- Bright, John. Letter to E. E. Lester, 1867, Jan. 9.
- Brodhead, Daniel. Letter to Col. Alexander Scammell, 1781, Mar. 10.
- Brougham, Lord. Letter to Franck Taylor, 1853, July 28.
- Brownlow, W. G. Letters, 1866, Aug. 9, and 1868, June 22.
- Bryce, James. Letter to Miss Cordelia Jackson, 1919, Feb. 15.
- Burwell, William A. Miscellaneous letters, 1808-13; Memoir, 1804-10.
- Butler, Benjamin. Letters, 1825-46 (5 pieces).
- Calhoun, John C. Letters to Thomas J. Rogers, 1822, June 9; to R. S. Garnett, 1824, July 3; and to ———, 1829, Jan. 7.
- Callahan, John F. Letters to Miss Clara Morehouse, 1918-19 (16 pieces).
- Cameron, Simon. Letters, 1836-46 (3 letters).
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- Corcoran, William Wilson. Papers, 1815-88 (83 vols. and unbound papers).
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- Coxe, Tench. Letter to John Nicholson, 1786, Mar. 15; Letter to Robert Morris and John Nicholson, 1798, Dec. 28.
- Croghan, George. Letter to Michael Gratz, 1775, June 19.
- Cruger, Henry. Letter to Thomas Lawrence, 1753, Oct. 17.
- Crum, Rachel. Account of, as administratrix, 1777.
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- Custis, G. W. P. Letter to Franck Taylor, 1842, Dec. 27.
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- Dana, Edward S. Letters to Dana from his brother and others in California, 1852-59 (26 pieces).
- Davis, Warren R. Letter to William C. Preston, 1838, Jan. 4.
- Deane, Silas. Letter to Robert Morris, 1777, Aug. 16.
- Dearborn, Henry. Letters, 1802-3.
- Dooly, John. Letter to Samuel Elbert, 1779, Feb. 16.
- Duane, William J. Letter to Daniel Sturgeon, 1833, Apr. 29.
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- Eddy, Thomas. Letter to Simeon De Witt, 1810, Dec. 21.
- Ellicot, Andrew. Letter to John Nicholson, 1789, Jan. 26.
- Elmer, Ebenezer. Letter to George Burgin, 1801, Dec. 19.
- Etting, Asher. Inventory of estate in Westchester County, N. Y., 1752.
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- Ewing, John. Letter to Isaac Collins, 1798, Dec. 13.
- Fessenden, William Pitt. Letter to Hiram Ketchum, 1838, Nov. 26.
- Fisher, John. Papers, 1778-84.
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- Griffin, Cyrus. Letter to Burges Ball, 1779, Aug.
- Hagood, Johnson. Letter to Perry Belmont, 1881, May 22.
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- Hazard, Ebenezer. Letter, 1791, May 5; Letters, 1796-1810.
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- Houston, Samuel. Letter to L. Lea, 1853, Feb. 2.
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- Pettit, Charles. Letter to Thomas Willing, 1792, July 5.
- Pierce, Franklin. Letter to Asa Fowler, 1839, Dec. 13.
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- Polk, Leonidas. Letter to A. D. McCoy, 1856, Nov. 25.
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- Rives, William C. Letter to Franck Taylor, 1843, Aug. 2.
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- Sherman, John. Letters to William T. Sherman, 1847-90 (285 pieces); Letter to W. S. Ward, 1898, Apr.
- Sherman, Roger. Letter to John Lawrence, 1787, Dec. 22.
- Short, William. Letter to Charles Wilkins, 1810, Oct. 14.
- Shubrick, William Branford. Letter to ———?, 1863, June 23.
- Shute, Lee. Letter from his cousin, 1828, May 19.
- Smith, Gerrit. Letter to Orville S. Holley, 1843, Dec. 22; Letters to Sallie Holley, 1863, July 18, Sept. 19.
- Smith, William. Letter to Herman Le Roy, 1792, Aug. 2.
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- Spencer, John Canfield. Two letters, 1822 and 1840.
- Steuben, Baron. Letter to William Duer, 1786, Nov. 10.
- Stewart, Walter. Two letters to John Nicholson, 1794.
- Stoddert, Benjamin. Letter to Elias Dayton, 1803, Dec. 21.
- Storer, Bellamy. Letter to Nicholas Biddle, 1831, Oct. 25.
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- Sullivan, James. Letter to Elbridge Gerry, 1788, Jan. 2.
- Sumner, Charles. Printed speech of Feb. 5, 1869, with Susan B. Anthony's memorandum thereon of Sumner's reply to her question as to woman's suffrage.
- Swann, Thomas. Letters to George Carter, 1826-38 (9 pieces).
- Taft, William H. Additions to the Taft papers.
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- Taylor, Johnson. Letter to Joseph Siddal, 1819, Nov. 2.
- Thorndike, Israel. Letter to Willing & Francis, 1811, Oct. 15.
- Tilghman, Tench & Co. Account current with Willing, Morris & Swanwick, 1784, July 28.

- Tolman, Lewis W. Letter from Ellen Endicott, 1915, Dec. 27, and miscellaneous photographs.
- Townsend, Martin J. Letter to his grandson, 1876, Dec. 13.
- Trent, William. Letter to Pennsylvania Land Office, 1764, Jan. 12.
- Tucker, Samuel. Letter to Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence, 1783, Sept. 26.
- Tyler, John. Letter to Robert Tyler, 1852, Apr. 6; Letter to same, 1854, Aug. 11.
- Valete, Charles. Agreement with François Cayol, 1791, Jan. 8.
- Van Buren, Martin. Letter to Gen. Van Ness, 1828, July 6.
- Vance, R. B. Letter to Z. B. Vance, 1863, Oct. 9.
- Wade, Benjamin F. Letter to William P. Fessenden, 1850, July 29.
- Ward, Artemas. Letter to H. A. S. Dearborn, 1833, Feb. 16.
- Walker, Benjamin. Letter to Andrew Craigie, 1792, Sept. 25.
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- Webb, J. Watson. Letter to William H. Seward [n. d.].
- White, Alexander. Letter to Mrs. Wood, 1788, June 10.
- Wilkins, John. Two letters to George Morgan, 1768 and 1769.
- Wilkins, William. Two letters to Simon Gratz, 1817 and 1822.
- Williams, M. H. Four letters from and to, 1850-57.
- Willing, Thomas. Two letters, 1788 and 1800.
- Willing & Francis. Letter from the British naval officer who impressed one of their seamen, 1806, Apr. 23.
- Wilson, Caesar R. Letter to Thomas Rodney, 1803, Oct. 28.
- Wilson, James. Two signed legal documents, 1794 and 1795.
- Windom, William. Letter to President Grant, 1873, May 31.
- Wirt, William. Letter to Nicholas Biddle, 1823, Nov. 28; Letter to John Campbell, 1829, Sept. 22.
- Wise, Henry A. Letter to John W. Forney and others, 1858, Feb. 6.
- Wolcott, Oliver. Letter to Willing & Francis, 1806, Apr. 2.
- Young, John. Letter to James Clinton, 1776, Sept. 7.

BROADSIDES

California:

Woman's suffrage posters, 1919 (2 pieces).

Canada:

Public sale of Indian lands, 1835, Sept. 21; Circular, Amherstburg mission, 1854, May 11; Letter from the sister of Louis Riel, 1888 Oct. 16.

Connecticut:

Chelsea Bridge Lottery [17—?]; Trustees of American Literary, Scientific and Military Institute, 1826, Jan. 9; Petition of Jason Mildrum, 1828, July 24; The Political and military reformer, 1846, Jan. 30.

Continental Congress:

Resolves, 1777, Feb. 26, Apr. 1, May 12; Treasury Board circular to Loan Office Commissioners, 1777, Mar. 25; Resolve for regulating hospitals, 1778, Feb. 6; Ordinance for establishing a Board of Treasury, 1779, July 30; Privateer commission in blank, signed in ms. Henry Laurens.

Delaware:

Circular to the Democratic Republican Hundreds Committees, 1805, Sept. 14; Educational Convention at Wilmington, 1853, Aug. 22.

Europe:

Posters and broadsides issued in Germany, Belgium, Luxemburg, and Poland by the German authorities; also Austrian and Italian posters and broadsides, 1914-18.

Georgia:

Asylum Land Company, blank certificate of stock, 1802; Georgia Journal extra, 1840, Oct. 16; Speech by John Temple Graves: The World's Greatest Monument, 1914, July 19.

Great Britain:

A recital of Stowe's collection . . . court of conscience in London [1606]; His Majesty's letter to the Parliament, 1688, Feb. 3; Reasons for the encouragement of making iron in America [170-?]; Act encouraging importation of naval stores from America [1714]; Act for preventing robbery and for the transportation of felons to America, 1720 imprint; Proclamation of the Governor of Virginia, 1754, Feb. 19, and memorial of George Mercer to the king in behalf of himself and others, officers and soldiers of the Virginia regiment (London imprint); Extract from a sermon preached by the Bishop of Gloucester, 1766, Feb. 21; Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, 1767 imprint; Authentic list of majority and minority on Gen. Conway's motion to discontinue the war in America, 1782, Feb. 27; Sir Francis Burdett's address, 1812, Jan. 7; New American tariff, 1832, July 14; To the Factory Operatives of Oldham, The ten hour bill, 1852, Aug. 11; Recruiting posters of the Parliamentary Recruiting and other committees; "Divine Mirth" [n. d.] (2 different imprints).

Illinois:

Information for emigrants to Kansas, 1857, Mar. 27; Republican mass meeting at Oregon, 1868, Oct. 26.

Kansas:

Kansas affairs. 1856. Dec. 1: To the members of the National Kansas committee [1856]. To the People of Leavenworth County, 1857. June 3. Order No. 1. E. B. Whitman. 1857. Oct. 19: To the People of Kansas. 1857. Oct. 22: Black Bob Indian lands, 1870. July 21: Lest we forget. 1914. July 4.

Kentucky:

Carrier's New Year address. Louisville Daily Journal. reprint on satin. Jan. 20. 1836. of the New Year address of 1832.

Louisiana:

Port Hudson News extra. 1863. Jan. 2.

Maine:

Treaty of Peace, 1815. Feb. 22.

Maryland:

Eine grausame geschichte oder ein lied von einem mörder Philip Bebel [1785?]; **Resolves of House of Delegates and further supplement to act for staying executions,** 1808, Dec. 25; **Confession of judgment and certificate of supersession of judgment,** 1809. Jan. 7. blank forms: **Letter to J. G. Schaffer,** 1816. Jan. 22; **Richard Duckett's handbill advertisement of reward for runaway slave,** 1826, Mar. 30.

Massachusetts:

Treasurer General to the Selectmen of Boston. 1706. July 17, signed in ms. Ja: Taylor; **Meeting of the Freeholders of Boston at Faneuil Hall,** 1773, Mar. 30; **Votes and proceedings of Boston town meeting,** 1774, June 17; **Address to the people of Massachusetts by the House of Representatives,** 1777. Jan. 26; **Head-quarters, Boston,** preceded by resolve of the Continental Congress of Feb. 27, 1778, Mar. 24; **Fast Day proclamation,** 1782, Apr. 11; **Convention of Protestant Episcopal clergy,** 1790, Oct. 5; **Petition of committee of town of Franklin,** 1797, Jan. 18; **By-laws of Newburyport,** 1797, July; **Militia,** 1798, Oct.; **Rules of the Senate,** 1803; **Independent Chronicle extraordinary,** 1804, Nov. 5; **Letter from Timothy Pickering,** 1808, Feb. 16; **Carrier's address,** **Independent Chronicle,** 1809, Jan. 1; **Treaty of Peace,** 1815, Feb. 11; **A lecture and a song,** J. Plummer, 1817, Jan.; **The Happy Child,** 181-?; **Execution of Stephen Merrill Clark,** 1821, May 10; **To the Public,** 1825, May 20; **Sermon on goats** [1841?]; **Circus Royal,** 1842, Sept.; **Mr. Wombwell,** 1843; **Address to People by Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society** [1850, Sept.?]; **Soliloquy of Prof. John W. Webster** [1850]; **Lecture, Indian chief Maungwudaus** [1850?]; **Things to be remembered** [1851, Oct.?]; **Centennial celebration of separation of town of Danvers from Salem,** 1852, June 16; **List of the House of Representatives,** 1852; **Land sale, Cambridge,** 1855, May 21; **Letter to George W. Gordon,** 1856, Sept. 1; **Memorial of Boston Society of Natural History to the General Court,** 1859, Feb. 25; **The Great Home Evil** [185-?]; **To the rescue** [Boston,

Massachusetts—Continued.

1861, Apr.]; Carrier's address, Salem Register, 1864, Jan.; Order of exercises, Boston Music Hall, 1865, Feb. 4; Yes or No? Annexation of Dorchester to Boston [1869]; The Minute Man, Lexington and Concord centennial, 1875, Apr. 19; Liberal Democratic ticket [Prohibition, 1876].

Mexico:

Indulgence, 1605.

Miscellaneous:

Francis Lieber, Memorial relative to verdict of jurors, 1867, June 26; New England Loyal Publication Society publications, 1866-68 (10 pieces); Quakers, Report of Committee on petitions of New England Quakers of the Providence Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, 1794, Jan.; Quaker committee report on civilization of Indians, 1818, Apr. 25; The follies of my Country, 1835 (song); Merrimac & Monitor, 1862 (song, Baltimore imprint); Scala Coeli and other songs [n. d.]; The first illustrated Civil War envelope.

Mississippi:

Freedmen and Union Refugee Department of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, 1864, Mar.

Missouri:

Advertisement of reward for runaway negro slaves, 1847, Oct. 1.

New Hampshire:

The government and people of the State to the Selectmen, 1780, Oct. 20; Proclamation offering pardon to Vermonters who will take the oath of allegiance to New Hampshire, 1782, Jan. 12; Acceptance form of officer's resignation from militia, 1826, Nov. 14; The voice of Virginia, 1828, July; Whig meeting at Exeter, 1846, Oct. 27; Gymnasium and military Collegiate Institute at Pembroke, 1850, July 1; American Scientific and Military Collegiate Institute, 1852, Mar. 1; Report of Committee of trustees of Dartmouth College, 1881, July 28.

New York:

Gov. Colden's authority to enlist volunteers, 1763, Dec. 7; Election and resolves of Committee of Safety, 1774, July 19; Appointment form (in blank) to command troops to reenforce Canada, 1776, July; In Committee of Safety, 1776, Nov. 12; Summons to John Harris Cruger to appear before Committee for detection of loyalists and enemies of America, 1776; In Committee of Safety, 1777, Jan. 22; Orders for regulating drawing and issuing provisions [Continental Army, believed to be an Headquarters printing press issue] [1781]; By the Council, 1783, Nov. 21; Meeting of the Council of Appointment, 1798, Apr. 7; Land sale advertisement, 1798, Sept. 27; Federal Republican meeting at Troy, 1817, Nov.; Sacred to the memory of two youths, 1825, Mar. 14; Circular of New York Committee in aid of the Cherokee Nation, Feb. 10; Troy Common Council Rules, 1837, June 1; Circular from DeWitt Clinton, James Fairlie, J. R. B.

New York—Continued.

Rodgers, and A. C. Van Slyck, 1804, Mar. 14; Glorious News, [1812, June]; Hieroglyphics of John Bull's overthrow, 1812, Oct.; Johnny with his front and rear guard [1812]; Murder by Indians and elegy on death of Miss Sally Hamilton [1813]; Act of Assembly, 1814, Feb. 7; Certificate of licenses granted to pedlars, 1826, May; John Doyle's book auction catalogue, 1827; To the slave holders of Madison county, 1843, Apr. 10; To the Democracy of Wayne County, 1843, May; Friendly advice to seamen, 1843, Dec. 25; Ned Buntline's Own, extra [1849, May]; Temporary relief of the Poor, Saratoga, 1850, Nov. 16; Republican State Convention, call for meeting, 1855, July 24; Address to the Jerry Rescue Convention, 1857, Oct. 1; Peekskill call for recruits, 1862, Aug. 5; Notice to workmen of Rensselaer Iron Works, Troy, 1863, July 15; Mayor's proclamation, Troy, 1863, July 16; Auction sale, 1864, Feb. 12; Real estate sale at Lansingburgh, 1864, Mar. 3; Constitution and by-laws of the Waterford and Half-Moon Union Society for the detection of horse thieves [1865?]; Constitution of the Shaghticoke Society for apprehending horse thieves and robbers, 1866, Jan. 1; Bible verse in 103 languages [1920].

North Carolina:

Western North Carolina, 1871, Dec. 18.

Ohio:

Land grant in Northwest Territory, 1797, Apr. 18; Anti-Saloon League posters, 1919 (about 180 pieces).

Pennsylvania:

Governor's message and reply of Assembly, 1745, July 25; John Dickinson's reply to Joseph Galloway, 1764, Sept. 29; To the Freemen, citizens of Philadelphia, 1773, June 16; By an express from Philadelphia, 1775, June 26 (Battle of Bunker Hill); Howe and Dunmore, 1776, Jan. 16; Grand Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1783, June; State of the finances of the Commonwealth, 1787, Nov. 7; Address and reasons of dissent of minority of the Convention, 1787, Dec. 12; Plan for improving condition of Free Blacks, Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of slavery, 1789, Oct. 26; Pennsylvania Society for the abolition of slavery, address to the Public, 1789, Nov. 9; Petition to assembly to arch over Walnut Street at the dock [178-?]; Letter from Friends in Philadelphia, 1793, Nov. 18; Protest of part of ward committees of Philadelphia, 1804, July 6; Memorial and petition to the Senate and House of Representatives [1806?]; Carrier's address, Westchester Record, 1822, Jan. 1; Mathew Carey, 1824, Mar. 2; Chester County auxiliary Colonization Society circular, 1827, Dec. 10; Memorial of subscribers of the City and County of Philadelphia, 1830, Mar. 12; Advices and Suggestions [Mathew Carey], 1832, Jan. 25; Pennsylvania Society for the discouraging of the use of ardent spirits, 1832, Apr. 24; Rembrandt Peale and Thomas Sully, circular to

Pennsylvania—Continued.

Joseph Delaplaine and others regarding illustrations for an edition of the Bible, 1813, July 13; General Orders, 1814, Aug. 27; Mathew Carey's letters, Feb. 24 and 25, 1817; Rules and regulations of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, 1832, Feb. 13; Declaration of the Anti-Slavery Convention, 1833, Dec. 4 (on silk); Riot circular of Morton McMichael, sheriff, 1844, June 28; Memorial to Legislature to grant incorporation to the Pennsylvania Literary, Scientific, and Military College, 1840; Pennsylvania Literary, Scientific and Military Institute, 1844, Sept. 14; Bensalem Clay Club, Address to Fellow Citizens, 1844, Oct.; Proceedings of the meeting of citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia in relation to the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1845, Dec. 10; Slavery abolished by the laws of nature [184-?]; Carrier's address, Philadelphia Public Ledger, 1853, Jan. 1; Remarks on the Slave trade [185-?]; Hospital supplies for sick and wounded soldiers [1861]; Voice of the Prophet, 1862; Norristown committee report on raising and disbursing funds for volunteer militia, 1863, Sept.; Seven Thirty Facts and Figures [1865]; Philadelphia Centennial Commission, 1876, July 3; To the voters of the City of Philadelphia [n. d.].

Rhode Island:

Act of General Assembly, tax of £30,000.

South Carolina:

Thomas Tudor Tucker's petition to the legislature, 1795, Oct. 28, Circular letter for a National painting of the flag incident in the City of Mexico, 1833, Apr. 11; Francis Lieber's Festival Song, celebration of Washington's birthday in South Carolina College chapel, 1848.

Tennessee:

Gov. Blount's proclamation (territory south of the Ohio), 1794, Jan. 1; To the voters of the Congressional district of the counties of Davidson, etc., 1819, Aug. 2.

Texas:

Flake's Bulletin, Important News, Galveston, 1864, May 13.

United States:

Act for regulating the military establishment, 1790, Apr. 30; Act for punishing certain crimes against the United States, 1790, Apr. 30; Act for government of the territory south of the Ohio, 1790, May 26; Act for adjusting the claims of Baron Steuben, 1790, June 4; Act for holding treaties with the Indian tribes, 1790, July 22; Act to amend act establishing Post offices, 1795, Feb. 25; Act for relief of officers and soldiers disabled in service, 1796, Mar 23; Act to regulate trade with the Indians, 1796, May 19; Circular letter, Department of State, 1804, Sept. 24; Rules and regulations * * * claims for bounty lands under act of Mar. 5, 1816; U. S. Sanitary commission publication—

United States—Continued.

A week in Annapolis [1863]; President Johnson's Amnesty proclamation, 1865, May 29; Roll of missing men, No. 1, U. S. Army, 1865, June 1, Clara Barton.

Vermont:

Act regulating the choice of a council of censors, 1791, Oct. 25; Rules of the House of Representatives, 1817 and 1818; A solemn tragedy, 1822, June; Norwich Female Seminary, 1829, Sept. 17; Republican nominations—the plot discovered, 1833, Sept. 3; Election returns, 1840, Sept. 3; Capt. Partridge's Military Collegiate Institution, 1848, June 12; Samuel H. Price to the Editor of the Age, 1848, July 21; Norwich Institute [1850?]; Order of exercises at the Convention and also at Capt. Partridge's Military Collegiate Institute, 1851, Aug. 13-14; Vermont Historical Society meeting, 1868, Aug. 20-21.

Virginia:

Extract from an address in the Virginia Gazette, 1769, Mar. 19; Delinquent land act, 1835, Feb. 27; Virginia Literary, Scientific and Military Academy at Portsmouth, 1841, Jan.; Proclamation of Col. O. B. Willcox at Alexandria, 1861, May 26; A message from the army of the Valley of Virginia, 1865, Feb. 10; St. Paul's Church, Richmond, Notice [1865, Mar. ?].

Washington, D. C.:

William A. Burwell, To the people of Bedford, Franklin, Henry, and Patrick counties, Virginia, 1815, Mar. 2; Blank form of indictment for riot, 183-; Exhibition of Brown's paintings, 1847, Sept. 27; Constitution of the Union Emigration Society, 1854, May 29; The President is dead: 1881, Sept. 19.

III. LIST OF TRANSCRIPTS FROM MANUSCRIPTS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE: AND THE LIBRARY OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE:

Colonial Office, Class 5:

Vol. 540 [old Board of Trade, East Florida, 1]

Correspondence with the Board of Trade, 1763-1766.

[Contains correspondence of Governor James Grant; computation of expense for establishing East Florida; expenses of the civil establishment of East Florida, June, 1763, to June, 1764; calculation of the necessary furniture for churches in East Florida; sundry accounts for repairs of the Governor's house in St. Augustine; articles of agreement for building a pilot boat for East Florida and an account of the exact cost, June, 1765; return of a company of artillery and seven companies of foot,

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE—Continued.

Colonial Office, Class 5—Continued.

- Vol. 540 [old Board of Trade, East Florida, 1]—Continued.
and returns of ordnance and ammunition at different posts in East Florida, 1765; schedule of estates purchased from Spanish inhabitants; Governor Grant's proclamation relative to grants of land and the products of East Florida; various memorials relating to grants of land and colonizing; commissions for constituting courts in East Florida, November, 1764, and the commission of James Moultrie, October 1, 1764, as Chief Justice, and commissions of assistant judges and other officers of the courts; letter, of August 9, 1765, announcing the death of Chief Justice Moultrie on the 6th; presents to Indians, November, 1765, and state of Indian presents in store and presents needed for 1766; treaty with the Creeks, 1766.]

(Documents in old Board of Trade, East Florida, Volumes 1 to 13, are quite fully listed in Stevens's manuscript Catalogue Index in the Library of Congress.)

- Vol. 541 [old Board of Trade, East Florida, 2]
Correspondence with the Board of Trade, 1766-1767.
[Contains correspondence of Governor James Grant; state of Indian affairs; account of contingent expenses, October 2, 1766, including bills for a stable and coach house for the Governor; Orders in Council.]
- Vol. 542 [old Board of Trade, East Florida, 3]
Petitions for land, 1767, in East Florida. [From this volume a list of petitioners for land has been copied, giving names and amount of land applied for; also a number of petitions. These petitions indicate plans for colonizing by English, by West Indians, by French and German Protestants and by Greeks.]
- Vol. 543 [old Board of Trade, East Florida, 4]
Petitions for land, 1767, in East Florida. [Orders in Council, reporting petitions for land in East Florida to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.]
- Vol. 544 [old Board of Trade, East Florida, 5]
Correspondence with the Board of Trade, 1768-1770.
[Contains letters of Governor James Grant, with a memorandum of a number omitted because copied from other volumes. The other selections are chiefly petitions to the Lords Commissioners for land in East Florida, and plans for colonizing.]

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE—Continued.

Colonial Office, Class 5—Continued.

Vol. 545 [old Board of Trade, East Florida, 6]

East Florida. Letters and papers from the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, 1770-1773. [Contains letters and memorials of Governor James Grant, petitions from various people for land; Orders in Council, appointing members of His Majesty's Council in East Florida; memorial of Thomas Nixon, London merchant, asking for a stone wharf at St. Augustine.]

Vol. 548 [old America and West Indies, 238]

East Florida. Correspondence with the Secretary of State, 1763-1767. (Miscellaneous papers in front relating to an attempt upon St. Augustine, 1746.) [Contains correspondence of Governor James Grant with the Secretary of State; copy of the King of Spain's instructions to deliver Florida to England, 1763; memorial relating to limits of Florida, 1763; list of instruments to be made use of in public transactions, law proceedings, etc., 1765; Congress of Creek Indians, 1765; estimate for building bridge and making road near St. Augustine; papers relating to land grants and colonization; contingent expenses, 1766-7.]

Vol. 549 [old America and West Indies, 239]

East Florida. Correspondence with the Secretary of State, 1767-1768. [Contains correspondence of Governor James Grant with the Earl of Hillsborough; Indian talks and account of expense of Congress with the Lower Creek Indians at Fort of Picolata, November 23, 1767, with state of Indian presents remaining in store and state of presents needed; estimate of the cost of the Civil Establishment in East Florida, June 24, 1767, to June 24, 1768, and account of contingent expenses for the same time; schedule of Spanish estates at St. Augustine purchased by British subjects, 1768; papers relating to colonization schemes, including a return of settlers brought by Dr. Andrew Turnbull to East Florida, July, 1768-1,400 in eight vessels—"largest importation of white inhabitants ever brought into America at a time."]

Vol. 550 [old America and West Indies, 240]

East Florida. Letters and enclosures from the Governor to the Secretary of State, 1768-1769. [Contains correspondence of Governor James Grant; papers relating to Dr. Turnbull's colony of Greeks

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE—Continued.

Colonial Office, Class 5—Continued.

Vol. 550 [old America and West Indies, 240]—Continued.

and Italians at New Smyrna, and the culture of raisins, figs, indigo, etc.; talk to Creek Indians; expense of apprehending two men suspected of murdering an Indian; expense of the civil establishment; Florida boundaries.]

Vol. 551 [old America and West Indies, 241]

East Florida. Correspondence between the Governor and the Secretary of State, 1769-1770. [Contains correspondence of Governor James Grant; memorial of planters relative to exportation of rice; memorial of planters and London merchants, asking to have St. Mary's River made a port of entry; disputes with DeBrahm, Surveyor General of the Province; contingent expenses.]

Vol. 552 [old America and West Indies, 242]

East Florida. Correspondence of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor with the Secretary of State, 1771-1772. [Contains correspondence of Governor James Grant, and, in his absence; of John Moultrie, President of the Council; papers relating to dispute with DeBrahm, Provincial Surveyor General; friction with Spanish officials in Havana; culture of indigo, sugar, etc.; cash and supplies for support of Dr. Turnbull's colony at New Smyrna; names of members of His Majesty's Council in East Florida; petition of grantees of land for exemption of payment of quit rents; contingent expenses.]

Vol. 553 [old America and West Indies, 243]

East Florida. Correspondence between the Lieutenant Governor and the Secretary of State, 1773. [Contains correspondence of Lieutenant Governor John Moultrie; return of ordnance and ammunition at St. Augustine; Minutes of Council; contingent expenses.]

Vol. 554 [old America and West Indies, 244]

East Florida. Correspondence of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor with the Secretary of State, 1773, December, and 1774. [Contains correspondence of Lieutenant Governor John Moultrie and Governor Pat. Tonym; return of 14th regiment; return of ordnance and ammunition, and laboratory and other stores, in St. Augustine; ceremonies observed at the publication of Governor Tonym's commission; talk to Creek Indians; expense of civil establishment; contingent expenses.]

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE—Continued.

Colonial Office, Class 5—Continued.

Vol. 555 [old America and West Indies, 245]

East Florida. Correspondence between the Governor and the Secretary of State, 1774-1775. [Contains correspondence of Governor Pat. Tonym; papers relative to lease of Indian lands; state of His Majesty's Council for East Florida; account of indigo and other commodities sent from St. Augustine to Great Britain; memorial of Governor James Grant and others, May, 1775, concerning bounty on indigo; return of 14th regiment; return of ammunition issued to 14th regiment of infantry, sent to Virginia; contingent expenses and expenses incurred for Indians.]

Vol. 1312, Part II [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 9]

Virginia correspondence and papers, 1701-1702. Nos. 21^{xxxix-lv} and 22 to 42.¹ [Contains correspondence of Governor Francis Nicholson; papers relating to the building of the Capitol, 1701-2; a number of papers relating to the French Protestant settlement at Manakin Town, above the falls of the James River—list of French refugees sailing from London to the James River on the *St. Peter and Anthony* galley, Daniel Perreau, commander, 1700, and general roll of the people established in Manakin Town, March 6, 1702; Collectors' and Naval Officers' bonds; trials in the Court of Admiralty; many addresses of loyalty to King William, including one from the Rector, Trustees and Governors of the College of William and Mary, on the occasion of the acknowledgment of James Francis Edward, "the First Pretender," by the French King; Proclamation given by Governor Nicholson at the College of William and Mary, May 30, 1702, of the accession of Queen Anne; papers relating to the defense of Virginia and the Virginia quota for defense of New York; account of impost on liquors, servants and slaves; various lists—land patents, quantity of acres of land and civil officers in the several counties, officers of the High Court of Admiralty, Pilots, etc., Parishes, Ministers, Tithables, together with officers and number of scholars of the College of William and Mary, navigable rivers and creeks, and muster rolls.

Vol. 1337 [old America and West Indies, 16] (Virginia)

[Letters from Governors Spotswood, Drysdale, and Gooch, from May 9, 1694, to February 26, 1745, with many inclosures. List of contents in front of volume.]

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE—Continued.

Colonial Office, Class 5—Continued.

Vol. 1356 [old Colonial Entry Book 82]

Entries relating to Virginia, 1681-1685. [Contains Commission to Lord Culpeper, Governor of Virginia, November 27, 1682, and Instructions of same date; papers relating to the "Comotions in Virginia," 1682, and to the inquiry into Lord Culpeper's neglect of his government, August, 1683; Commission to Francis Lord Howard of Effingham, Governor General of Virginia, September 28, 1683, Instructions October 24, 1683, and Additional Instructions, December 3, 1683; License, October 27, 1683, to Lord Howard of Effingham to retire from Virginia "during the sickly and seasoning time" and to remain in any other neighboring colony for not over two months in any year; letters from the King to Lord Howard of Effingham, 1684, relative to Lord Culpeper's claims and to the quit rents of Virginia.]

Colonial Office, Class 391:

Vol. 1 [old Colonial Entry Book, 104]

Volume lettered: Journall of Trade and Plantations, from Feb. 1674 [1674-5] to March, 1676 [1676-7]. Minutes of the Committee of the Privy Council, appointed for matters relating to Trade and Plantations. Alphabetical index at end.]

Cornwallis Papers:

These are the papers of Charles, first Marquis Cornwallis, and were deposited in the Public Record Office by Lord Braybrooke in 1880. They have been briefly calendared by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in the *Eighth Report*, Appendix I, pp. 287-296. They are described in Stevens' manuscript Catalogue Index in the Library of Congress, and also in Andrews' Guide to materials in the Public Record Office, Vol. II, pages 346-347.

The Library has received transcripts of:

Bundle 1, 1778-1779.

Bundle 2, Jan.-July, 1780.

Bundle 3, Aug.-Oct., 1780.

Bundle 4, Nov.-Dec., 1780.

Bundle 5, Jan.-Apr., 1781, with a few undated papers at the beginning.

Bundle 6, May-Dec., 1781.

Bundle 7, 1780-1785.

Bundle 58, Only one item selected; Adjutant General's letter, Dec. 2, 1781, announcing the capitulation of Yorktown.

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Series B:

Vol. VI. Marked: Letters received (originals)

Bahamas, Nos. 1-61, 1761-1779.

Barbadoes, Nos. 62-135, 1729-1779.

Newfoundland, Nos. 136-234, 1759-1786.

Pennsylvania, Nos. 235-289, 1721-1785.

Vol. XVIII. Marked: Letters received (originals), New England, &c. 1750.

[Index in front of volume. Includes letters sent as well as received; and to and from colonies from Halifax to West Indies.]

Vol. XIX. Marked: Letters received (originals), New England, &c. 1751.

[Index in front of volume. Includes letters sent as well as received; to and from all colonies.]

Vol. XX. Marked: Letter received (originals), New England, &c. 1752.

[Index in front of volume. Includes letters sent as well as received; and all colonies.]

Vol. XXI. Marked: Letters received (originals), Pennsylvania, 1756-1782.

[Index in front of volume.]

Vol. XXII. Marked: Letters received (originals), Massachusetts, &c. 1757-1784.

[Index in front of volume. The letters are chiefly from Massachusetts; a few from Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York.]

APPENDIX IV

MUSIC DIVISION

LIST OF ACCESSIONS, 1919-1920

- All hail to the brave and free. A national song. Baltimore, John Cole, 1828.
- Anerio, Felice: Il primo libro de madrigali a cinque voci. Venetia, Presso Giacomo Vincenzi, 1587.
- Madrigali . . . a cinque voci. Secondo libro. Roma, Appresso Alessandro Gardano, 1585.
- Arensky, A.: A la mémoire de Souworoff (1729-1800). Partition. Paris, Rouart, Lerolle & Cie.
- Ballentine, James: One hundred songs. Glasgow, 1866.
- Barsanti, F.: Concerto grossi . . . Opera sesta. Parts. London, J. Walsh.
- Billings, Wm.: New England Psalm-singer. Boston, 1770.
- Bishop, H. R.: The departure from Paradise. Cantata a voca sola. Full score. Autograph.
- Blanchard, Amos: American musical primer. Exeter, 1808.
- Blow, John: A second musical entertainment perform'd on St. Cecilia's day . . . London, John Playford, and John Carr, 1685.
- Het Boek der Psalmen . . . Amsterdam, 1775.
- Brune, J. de: De CL Davids psalmen. Middelburgh, 1644.
- Camphuysen, D. R.: Stichtelycke rymen, 1652, 1668.
- Uytbreiding over de Psalmen des Propheten Davids. 1630.
- Casella: Le couvent sur l'eau. Milan, Ricordi, 1919.
- Choral-buch aller melodien des Evangelisch Reformirten gesang-buches nach alphabetischer ordnung nebst register. Ms. Late 17th century.
- Collection of 97 French, German and Italian vocal airs in score, for pianoforte. n. i., ca. 1840.
- Collections of early American music, published before 1800.
- Concerts of antient music . . . as performed at the new rooms Tottenham Street. London, W. Lee and others, 1794-1848. [55 vols. of concert programs.]
- Coperario, G.: Fancies. 5 parts. Autograph. ca. 1620-30.
- Coyle, Thomas: Six lessons for the harpsichord or pianoforte . . . London, [1795?].
- Davy, John: Six quartets for voices . . . Op. prima. London, Preston & Son. [1790?].
- The wife and the mistress. A comic burletta. Autograph score, 1796.

- Del Mel, Rinaldo: Il primo libro de madrigali a cinque voci . . . Vinegia, Appresso l'Herede di Girolamo Scotto, 1584.
- Durfey, Thomas: Songs compleat, pleasant and divertive; set to music of John Blow and others. London, W. Pearson for J. Tonson, 1719.
- Evangalische gezangen . . . Amsterdam, 1806.
- Galuppi: Il mondo della luna. (Opera transcript, 1920.)
- Giacomini, Bernardo: Libro di madrigali a cinque voci . . . Venetia, Antonio Gardano, 1563.
- Hine, Wm.: Harmonia Sacra Glocestriensis . . . [London, 1735?].
- Hopkinson, Francis: Album, obtained from Mrs. Florence Scovel Shinn, October, 1919.
- Jackson, A. H.: Concerto with orchestral cues. Modern edition. London.
- Jefferson's march. Performed . . . at Philadelphia on the 4th of March, 1801. Philadelphia, Sold and printed by G. Willig [Before 1804].
- Kirbey's English madrigals. London, Printed by Thomas Este, 1597.
- Klenau: Marion; ballet-pantomime. Kopenhagen, Hansen, 1920.
- Lasso, Orlando di: Cinquante pseumes de David, avec la musique a cinq parties. Vingt autres pseumes a cinq & six parties, par divers excellents musiciens de nostre temps. Ierosme Commelin, 1597. (Superius, tenor, bassus and sextus parts.)
- Le Jeune, Claudin: Dix pseumes mis en musique à quatre parties en forme de motetz. Paris, Adrian le Roy & Robert Ballard, 1580.
- Dodecacorde contenant douze pseumes de David, mis en musique selon les douze modes, . . . à 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7 voix. La Rochelle, Hierosme Haultin, 1598. (Dessus, taille, basse-contre, and sixiesme parts.)
- Octonaries de la vanité et inconstance du monde. Mis en musique à 3 & à 4 parties. Paris, Robert Ballard, 1641.
- Pseumes en vers mezurez mis en musique, à 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8 parties. Paris, Pierre Ballard, 1606. (Dessus, taille, basse-contre & sixiesme parts.)
- Premier livre, contenant cinquante pseumes de David, mis en musique a III parties. Paris, Par la veufue R. Ballard & son fils Pierre Ballard, 1602. (Haute and basse parts.)
- Second livre, contenant cinquante pseumes de David, mis en musique a III. parties. Paris, Pierre Ballard, 1608 (Haute & basse parts.)
- Troisesme livre des pseumes de David, mis en musique a III. parties. Paris, Pierre Ballard, 1610. (Haute and basse parts.)
- Lestocart, Pascal de: Cent cinquante pseumes de David, mis en rime françoise . . . a quatre, cinq, six, sept et huit parties. Lyon, Barthelemi Vincent, 1583. (Superius, tenor and bassus parts.)
- Lupo, Thomas: Fancies. Autograph of Coperario, ca. 1620-30.
- Mackenzie, A. C.: La belle dame sans merci. Ballad for orchestra. Autograph score, 1883.

- Martinez de Bizcargui, G: *Arte de canto llano y contrapunto y canto de organo con proporciones y modos breuemēte compuesta y nueuamente añadida y glosada* . . . Burgos, Juan de Junta, 1535.
- Merulo, Claude: *Il primo libro de madrigali a cinque voci* . . . Nuouamente posti in luce. Venice, Corregio & Bethanio, 1566. (5 parts complete: Canto, alto, tenore, basso, quinto.)
- Metz, École de Musique: *Esquisse historique*. 1858. *Deuxième esquisse historique*. 1864, par Mouzin. 2 parts. Metz, 1858, 1864.
- Molinaro, Simone: *Il secondo libro delle canzonette a tre voci* . . . Venetia, Ricciardo Amadino, 1600.
- Monteverde, Claudio: *Il secondo libro de madrigali a cinque voci* . . . Venetia, Alessandro Rauerij, 1607.
- Morley, Thomas: *The first booke of canzonets to two voyces*. London, Thomas Este, 1595.
- *Madrigals to five voyces* . . . Celected out of the best approved Italian authors. London, Thomas Este, 1598. (Cantus, altus, tenor and quintus parts in one volume.)
- National Committee on Army and Navy Camp Music: *A set of their bulletins entitled "Music in the camps."*
- Philidor: *Ballet royal d'Alcidiane*. (Transcript, 1920.)
- Playford, Henry: *The Theater of music*. London, J. Playford, for Henry Playford, 1685-87. (4 parts in one volume.)
- Playford, John: *The whole book of psalms*; . . . 18th ed. London, J. Heptinstall, 1702.
- Portio, Giov. Batt.: *Fiamma ardente de madrigali et canzoni à cinque voci* . . . Venetia, 1586.
- Praenestini, G. P. A.: *Motettorum quae partim quinis, partim senis, partim octonis vocibus concinantur liber tertius* . . . Venetiis, apud Haeredem Hieronymi Scoti, 1589. (Cantus, tenor, altus, bassus, quintus, and sextus parts in one volume.)
- Ravenscroft, Thomas: *A brief discourse of the true (but neglected) use of charact'ring the degrees by their perfection, imperfection, and diminution in measurable musicke* . . . London, Printed by Edw. Allde for Tho. Adams, 1614.
- *Deuteromelia: or The second part of Musicks melodie, or melodius musicke*. London, Printed for Thomas Adams, 1609.
- *Melismata. Musicall phansies. Fitting the court, citie, and countrey humours to 3, 4, and 5 voyces* . . . London, Printed by William Stansby for Thomas Adams, 1611.
- *Pammelia. Musicks miscellanie* . . . London, Printed by William Barley, for R. B. and H. W., 1609.
- Rore, Ciprian de: *Cipriani musici eccellentissimi cum quibusdam aliis doctis authoribus motectorum nunc primum maxima diligentia in lucem exeuntium. Liber primus, quinque vocum*. 5 parts complete. Cantus, altus, tenor, bassus, quintus. Venetijs, apud Antonium Gardane, 1544.

- Rota, Andrea: Il secondo libro de madrigali à cinque voci, nouamente composto & dato in luce. Venetia, Angelo Gardano, 1589. (Canto, tenore, alto, basso, quinto parts in one volume.)
- Rouchon, Ulysse: La musique et la librairie au Puy à la fin du XVI^e siècle. Paris, 1911.
- Rubinstein, Anton: Deux etudes pour le piano; Doumka et Polonaise pour le piano; Ballade (Leonore de Bürger) pour le piano; Deux sérénades pour le piano; and Scherzo pour le piano. All autographis.
- Sacchina, Antonio: Six sonatas for the harpsichord, or piano forte, with a violin acc. Op. III. London, R. Bremner, [1780?].
- Salinas, F. de: De Musica libri septem . . . Salmanticae, Excudēbant haeredes Cornelij Bonardi, 1592.
- Scarlatti, Antonio: Griseldis . . . 1721 [Contains 24 arias, etc., in full score. Contemporary manuscript obtained from Mr. Wm. Barclay Squire.] *Bound with this are:* Sarro, D.: Placida auretta. Aria, 1721. Porpora, Resta crudelle. Aria, 1725. Gasparini, Un non se che. Aria, 1725. Auletta, P.: Sciolta dal Lido. Cantata. [Sung by Faustina at Milan, 1720 . . .] Fiore in Turina. (Anon.) Aria, 1720. Vignani, Mi fien care. Aria, 1720. Zani Rondinella sconsolata, 1720. Bononcini, G., Così piangendo e mesta. A due. Hai hegl'occhi, a due. Vaghi fieri. Aria. (Anon.)
- Soriano, Francesco: Il primo libro de madrigali à cinque voci, nouamente ristampati . . . Venetia, Presso Giacomo Vincenzi, 1588. (Canto, tenore, alto, basso and quinto parts in one volume.)
- Il secondo libro de madrigali à cinque voci . . . Roma, Francesco Coattini, 1592. (Canto, tenore, alto and basso parts in one volume.)
- Spontoni, Lodovico: Il primo libro de madrigali à cinque voci nouamente composti, & dati in luce. Venetia, Presso Giacomo Vincenzi, 1586.
- Sweelinck, J. P.: Cinquante pseumes de David, mis en musique à 4, 5, 6, & 7 parties. Amsterledam, 1604. (Cantus, tenor, bassus and sextus parts.)
- Livre second des pseumes de David, nouvellement mis en musique, à 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 parties . . . Amstelredam, Aux despens de Hendric Barentsen, 1613. (Cantus, tenor, bassus and sextus parts.)
- Livre troisieme des pseumes de David, nouvellement mis en musique, à 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, parties. Amstelredam, Aux despens de Hendric Barentsen, 1614. (Cantus, tenor, bassus, sextus and octavus parts.)
- Livre quatriesme et conclusionnal des pseumes de David, nouvellement mis en musique, à 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 parties. Haerlem, Imprimé aux despens de David van Horenbeeck, par Harman Anthoine Kranepoel, 1621. (Cantus, tenor, bassus and sextus parts.)
- Rimes Françoises et Italiennes, mises en musique, à deux & à trois parties avec une chanson à quatre. Leyden, 1612. (Superius and bassus parts.)

- Tollius, Jan: *Moduli trium vocum e sacris bibliis plerique omnes de sumpti.* (n. p.) Apud Hieronymum Commelinum, 1597. (Cantus and bassus parts.)
- Tomlinson, Kellom: *The art of dancing explained by reading and figures; . . . In two books.* London, Printed for the author, 1735.
- Vecchi, Horatio: *Madrigali à cinque voci nouamente stampati. Libro primo.* Venetia, Appresso Angelo Gardano, 1589. (Canto, tenore, alto, basso and quinto parts in one volume.)
- Virgelli, Emilio: *Il primo libro de madrigali a cinque voci . . . Nouamente composto & dato in luce.* Venetia, Gardano, 1594.
- Weaver, John: *A collection of ball-dances perform'd at Court . . .* London, Printed for the author, 1706.
- Weelkes, Thomas: *Madrigals to 3, 4, 5, and 6 voyces.* London, Thomas Este, 1597.
- Wigram, Woolmore: *Change-ringing . . . with hints on the direction of belfries . . .* London, Bell & Daldy, 1871.

Our agent (Liepmannsohn) in Berlin has forwarded to us invoices indicating a shipment of 386 items, a pre war order. This shipment will be the first large consignment of German material to arrive since 1915. Some of the more important items in this shipment are:

- Ansorge, M.: *Aus dem kinderleben*, op. 17.
- Arnold, S.: *Sanctus, Kyrie eleison . . .*
- Asioli: 24 duetti. 4 hefte.
- Astorga, E.: *Stabat Mater.*
- Auber, D. F. E.:
 Les diamans de la couronne.
 Le domino noir.
 Fra Diavolo.
 Massaniello.
- Audran: *La cigale.*
- Bach, A. W.: *Der mensch lebt eine kurze zeit.*
- Bach, C. P. E.: *Passions-cantate*, 1789.
- Balakirew, M.: *Musik zu König Lear.*
- Behrends, F. W.: *Sammlung von über . . . 40 heften.*
- Bellini, V.:
 Bianca e Fernando.
 Norma.
- Benizzo, Fr.: *Una famiglia fina.*
- Berger, W.: 24 volkslieder. 3 hefte.
- Berlioz, H.:
 La captive.
 Collection de 32 mélodies.
- Berte, H.: *Die millionenbraut.*
- Berton, H.: *Le grand deuil.*
- Blow, J., and Purcell, H.: *Three elegies*, 1695.
- Blümel, A.: *Hindenburg-ballade.*

- Blum, C.: Der ritterbube und das kloster, op. 114.
 Blumer, T.: Kriegsgesang, op. 38. Klav. ausg.
 Bruch, M.:
 Das feuerkreuz, op. 52.
 Die flucht d. heil. Famillie, op. 20.
 Morgenstunde, op. 31.
 Die Priesterin der Isis, op. 30.
 Römische Leichenfeier, op. 34.
 Salamis, op. 25.
 Burney-Palestrina: Allegri . . . 1771.
 Camphuysen, D. E.: Stichtelyke rymen, 1680.
 Cantica spiritualia . . . (12 hefte in 2 vols.).
 Canzone popolare italiano . . .
 Carafa, M.:
 Le pecheur napolitain.
 La violette.
 Cherubini, L.:
 Medea.
 Der portugiesische gasthof.
 24 zwei- und dreistimmige canons, 2 hefte.
 Cimarosa, D.:
 8 duettini.
 Gli Orazi ed i Curiazi.
 Conradi, A.: Das schönste mädchen im städtchen.
 Crescentini, G.: 6 cantate u. 18 ariette. 3 hefte.
 Doebler, J.: Millionenbraut.
 Donizetti:
 L'elisire d'amore.
 Lucia di Lammermoor.
 Roberto D'Evreaux, Comte d'Essex.
 Durante, F.: Magnificat. Part. mit klav. a.
 Dvorak, A.: Stabat Mater, op. 58.
 Ebers, C. F.: 15 freimaurer-lieder.
 Egli, J. H.: Gellerts geistliche oden u. lieder, 1791.
 Enchiridion: Geistl. gesänge.
 Fasch, C.: Mendelssohniana.
 Felix, H.: Rhodope.
 Fock, D.: Die Jungfrau v. Orleans, op. 6. Part.
 Forchhammer, Th.: Das waldweibchen.
 Freimaurer-lieder . . . (1772).
 Freudenthal, J.:
 Alarich und Melusine.
 Die barden.
 Friedman, Ig.:
 Problemy techniczne, op. 19.
 Variations, op. 24.
 Piec piesni.
 Gall, J.: Szesc wesolych piesenek. Partytura.

Gluck:

- Iphigenie in Aulis. Part.
- Iphigenie auf Tauris. Part.
- Orpheus. Part.

Godowsky, L.: Studien. 5 vols.

Halvorsen: Norw. fest-ouverture, op. 16. Part.

Hess, L.: Des volkes andacht u. gebet, op. 54.

Huber, H.: Sechste sinfonie, op. 134. Part.

Jemnitz, Alex.: Sonate für klavier, op. 8.

Kleemann, C.:

Vorspiel zu Der Klosterschüler von Mildenfurth. Part.

Zwischenspiel zum Bühnenspiel Der Klosterschüler v. Mildenfurth. Part.

Klopfer, F.: Fünf arabische kriegslieder.

Kurbanoff, M.: Erinnerung an Alexander Borodin.

Liadow, A.: Op. 62. Part.

Liszt: 2 orchestersätze aus dem orat. "Christus." (1st ed.)

Louis Ferdinand, Pr. v. Preussen: Quintett, op. 1.

Lund, S.: Berceuse, op. 28. Partitur.

Mahler, G.:

- Das klagende lied. Kl. A.
- Lieder u. gesänge. Heft 2, no. 2.
- Symphonie I D dur. Klav. Aus.
- Symphonie II C-moll. Klav. A.
- Symphonie III D-moll. Altsolo.
- Symphonie III D-moll. Klav. A.
- Symphonie IV G-dur. Klav. A.
- Symphonie IV G-dur. Sopransolo.
- Symphonie No. 5.
- Symphonie No. 6. Orch. part.

Marx, J.: Lieder-album.

Melartin, E.: Drei lieder, op. 19.

Mendelssohn, A.: Zwei lieder.

Mozart:

- La clemenza di Tito. Part.
- Così fan tutte. Partitur.
- Don Juan. Partitur.
- Die entführung a. d. serail. Part.
- Hochzeit des Figaro. Part.
- Idomeneo. Partitur.
- Der königl. schäfer. Partitur.
- Le nozze di Figaro. Partitur. 1. ed.
- Der Schauspieldirektor.
- Die Zauberflöte. Partitur.
- Die Zauberflöte. Partition d'orch.

Maurerische und gesellschaftliche lieder. Band 1, teil 1-2.

Nador, S.: Volkshymnen, soldatenlieder and märsche.

Noskowski, Z.:

Dwei piesni, op. 61.

W lesie, op. 60.

"Trzy piesni," op. 62.

"Cztery piesni," op. 73.

"Przechodzien," op. 75.

"Trzy piesni," op. 76.

"Hymn dziekczynny," op. 25.

Paderewski: Sonate, op. 21.

Rehbaum, Th.: Die Prinzessin v. Tunis. Part.

Riemenschneider, Gg.:

Fest-präludium. Part.

Donna Diana. Part.

Julinacht. Partitur.

Nachtfahrt. Part.

Der Todtentanz. Part.

Valse caprice. Part.

Sandberger, Ad.:

Schauspiel-ouv. Partitur.

Viola, op. 17. Klav. ausg.

Sarnecka, J.:

Etude.

Lux in tenebris.

Tenebrae.

Vent, qui cours la plaine.

Schola Austriaca. Kirchenmusikalische publikationen. Bd. 1 and 2.

Part.

Scriabine, A.:

Prélude et nocturne, op. 9.

Deux impromptus, op. 12.

Deux impromptus, op. 14.

2 préludes, op. 27.

Deux mazurkas, op. 40.

Schubert, Fr.: Militärmarsch. No. 1, op. 51. Part.

Schumann, Rob.: Genoveva, op. 81. Partitur.

Smetana, Fr.: Am seegestade, op. 17.

Stephan, R.: Die ersten menschen. Klav.-A

Stöhr, R.: Quintett, op. 43.

Stör, Carl: Ritterliche ouverture. Part.

Stojowski, S.: Sonate, op. 18.

Sullivan, A.: Amor an bord. Full score.

Svendensen, J. S.: Sigurd Slembe, op. 8. Part.

Szell, Gg.: Klavierquintett, op. 2. Part. u. stimmen.

Tozycki, L.: Deux mélodies, op. 5.

Wagner, R.:

Der fliegende Holländer. Part.

Lohengrin. Partition.

Die Meistersinger. Partition.

Wagner, R.—Continued.

Rienzi—

Partitur.

Partition.

Tannhäuser—

Partition, kl. 8°.

Partitur, 3d éd.

Partitur, 5th ed.

Taschenformat.

Tristan und Isolde—

Part. 1st ed.

Part. kl. oktav.

Weber, C. M. v.:

Der freischütz. Partitur.

Oberon. Partitur.

Leyer & Schwert, op. 41, op. 42.

Wettstein, H.: 50 choralvorspiele.

Wiener, Tonkünstler-Verein, serie I.

Wihtol, J.:

Au clair de la lune, op. 41.

König Brussubard u. Prinzessin Gundega, op. 46. Partitur.

Wohlgemuth, G.: Bismarck. Partitur.

Wotquenne, A.: Chansons ital.

From the Jules Écorcheville sale (Paris), out of the 95 items bid for, the following 80-odd numbers were secured:

A. B.: An introduction to the knowledge and practice of the thoro bass. Edinburgh, 1717.

Almanach lyrique des dames. Paris, 1817.

Aubert:

Festes champêtres et guérieres, op. 30. Paris, n. d.

Sonates à violon seul, liv. I-IV. Paris, ca. 1719.

Sonates à deux violons, op. 24. Paris, n. d.

Concert de simphonies pour les violons, flûtes et hautbois, XII suites. Paris, n. d.

Besson: Sonates à violon seule et la B. C. Liv. I^{er}. Paris, L'auteur, 1720.

Boismortier:

Petites sonates, op. 66. Paris, 1737.

Sonates à deux flûtes-traversières sans basse, op. 1, op. 2, op. 6 op. 8. Paris, 1724-25.

Sonates sérénades, ballets. 3 v. Paris, 1724-1734.

Borin: La musique théorique et pratique dans son ordre naturel. Paris, Ballard, 1722.

Brossard: Prodomus musicalis . . . Paris, Ballard, 1702.

Campion: Nouvelles découvertes sur la guitare. Paris, 1705.

Chedeville l'ainé: Sonatilles galantes pour les musettes . . . Op. 6. Paris, n. d.

- Clerambault: Premier livre d'orgue . . . Paris, L'auteur, [1710.]
- Corbett: La guitarre Royale . . . Bonneuil, [1670.]
- Corrette: La belle vielleuse, Paris, n. d.
- Cupis: Sonates pour le violon, op. II. Paris, [1738.]
- Dandrieu:
 Livre de pièces de clavecin . . . Paris, 1724.
 Livre de sonates à violon seul, op. 2. Paris, n. d.
- Daquin:
 1^{er} livre de pièces de clavecin. Paris, n. d.
 Nouveau livre de Noël pour l'orgue et le clavecin, op. 2. Paris, n. d.
- Dornel: Sonates à violon seul et suites pour la flute traversière avec la basse, oeuv. 2. Paris, 1711.
- Dubois: Principes d'Allemandes . . . Paris, n. d.
- Dun: Cassia (violon et b. c.).
- Duport: Six sonates pour le violoncelle ou violon et basse. Paris, n. d.
- Duphly: Pièces de clavecin. Paris, [1749.]
- Dupuitz: Principes pour toucher de la vièle, op. I. Paris, [1741.]
- Durante: Sonate per cembalo divide in studii e divertimenti. Napoli, n. d.
- Franck, J. W.: Remedium Melancholiae . . . First book. Londres, 1690.
- Francoeur le fils: 1^{er} livre de sonates à violon seul et B. Paris, 1715.
- Francoeur le cadet: Sonates à violon seul avec la B. C. II livre. Paris, [1720.]
- Gallot: Pièces de Luth . . . Paris, Bonneuil, n. d.
- Gantez: L'entretien des musiciens. Auxerre, 1643.
- Guignon:
 6 duos à 2 violons, op. 7. Boivin, n. d.
 Pièces de differents auteurs à deux violons amplifiées et doublées, op. 8. Paris, Boivin, n. d.
 Six sonates a violon seul et B. C., op. 6. Paris, Boivin, n. d.
 XII Sonate a violino solo e basso, op. 1. Paris, Boivin, n. d.
 Sonates à deux violons, op. 3. Paris, Le Clerc, n. d.
- Guillemain:
 Amusements pour le violon seul, op. 18. Paris, n. d.
 Divertissemens de simphonies en trio, op. 15.
 1^{er}-3^e livre de sonates à violon seul avec B. C. Paris, Le Clerc.
 II^e livre de sonates à deux violons sans basse, ou deux flûtes traversières, op. 5. Paris, Boivin, n. d.
 Pièces de clavecin en sonates avec acct. de violon, op. 13.
- Huguenet: Premier oeuvre de sonates pour le violon, la basse et le clavecin à II et à III. Paris, 1713.
- La Ferté: Premier livre de sonates pour le violon et la basse. Paris, 1707.
- La Grille: Livre de Noël sur divers airs des opéras et autres. Paris, 1686.
- Lambert: Les airs de Monsieur Lambert. Paris, 1669.

Langelot: L'art de chanter. Paris, 1685.

Leclair l'aîné:

Premier (—Quatrième) livre de sonates à violon seul. Paris, 1723-38.

Premier (—Deuxième) récréation de musique, op. VI-VIII. Paris, n. d.

Sonates à deux violons sans basse, op. III. Paris, 1730.

Sonates en trio pour 2 violons et B. C. Op. IV.

Trio pour 2 violons et basse (Oeuv posth.).

Le Duc l'aîné: Second livre de sonates pour le violon, op. IV. Paris, n. d.

Le Maire: Endimion, Paris, 1829; Ariane, 1731; Iris, 1732; Hébé, 1733;

Le triomphe de l'amour, 1735; Climène et Tircis, 1744; Le Dédoumagement, 1748; La Rose de la Veille et la Rose du jour, 1748;

La Paix, 1749; L'Année Merveilleuse, n. d.; 8 cantatilles en 1 vol.

Le Roux: Pièces de clavessin. Paris, 1705.

La Lire maçonne . . . La Haye, 1787.

Lolli:

Six solos for a violin with a thoro' bass for the harpsicord, op. 1. Londres, n. d.

Sei sonate a Violino solo col basso, op. 2. Paris, n. d.

Loulié: Eléments ou principes de musique. Paris, 1696.

Maichelbek: VIII sonaten . . . Op. 1. Auspurg, 1736.

Marchand: Pièces de clavecin avec acc. de violon, hautbois, violoncelle ou violon, op. 1. Paris, n. d.

Les Mille et une bagatelles. Paris, [1760].

Mondonville:

Sonates en trio, op. 2. Paris, 1734.

Les sons harmoniques . . . Op. IV. Paris, 1735.

N[audot] (?): L'Étrenne d'Iris. Paris, 1736.

Naudot: Sonates en trio pour 2 flûtes-traversières avec la basse, op. 2. Paris, 1726.

Oeuvres mêlées contenant 6 sonates pour le clavecin (Oeuvres de Haupfeld, Wagenseil, P. Fischer, Appel, Ph. E. Bach, Scheibe, Seyfert).

Pellegrin: Chansons spirituelles, Paris, 1704; Airs notez des cantiques . . . Paris, 1706; Noels nouveaux, 1735; Cantiques spirituels, 1728.

Quentin, l'aîné: Sonates à violon seul et pour la flûte avec la B. C., op. 1. Paris, [1739].

Quentin le jeune: Sonates . . . Op. IV a XIII et Op. XV a XVII. Paris, 1724?

Raison: Livre d'orgue . . . Paris, [1688].

Recueil de motets manuscrits anonymes et de différents auteurs . . . Motets a I, II, III voix. Paris, 1711.

Recueil de sonates et pièces de clavecin manuscrites et imprimées, renferment des oeuvres de Sandoni, Galuppi, Alberti, Martino (?), Eckard, Unterweger, Jean Schmidt, "Wolfgang Mozart de Salzbourg âgé de Sept ans," Hochbrucher, Schobert, etc. Premier livre de clavecin de Boutmy. Paris, 1738.

- Recueil factice d'airs et vaudevilles: Les petits riens liriques chez Mr. Monnet; Les fleurs de toutes saisons; Les petits soins ou les Parodies à la mode; La Decoupure, 1737, etc., etc. En 1 vol.
- Recueil factice de cantatilles de Lemaire, Mouret, Corrette . . . Paris, n. d.
- Recueil factice de cantatilles de Lescot, Lefebvre, Tarade, Bordier. Paris, [1750].
- San Martini:
- Concertos, op. 9; Sonates, op. 6. London, n. d.
- Eight overtures and six grand concertos in seven parts, op. 10. London, n. d.
- Sandoni: Cantate de camera e sonate per il cembalo.
- Simon: Quatre sonates et deux concertos pour le clavecin, op. II. Paris, n. d.
- Sohier *l'ainé*: 6 sonates à 2 violons, op. IV. Paris, n. d. Le Souvenir des Ménestrels. Paris, 1817.
- Suite des Nouveautés ou Aventures de Cythère. Paris, n. d.
- Table alphabétique de tous les chansonniers des Grâces de 1797 à 1822. Manuscrit.
- Travenol le fils: Premier livre de sonates à violon seul avec la B. C. Paris, 1739.
- Tremais:
- Sonates à 2 violons sans basse, op. II. Paris, Le Clerc cadet, n. d.
- Sonates à violon seul et B. C., op. 4. Paris, n. d.
- Sonates pour le violon et pour le flûte avec la B. C., op. 1. Paris, 1736.
- Villeneuve: 1^{er} concert spirituel, Paris, 1727; Valette de Montigny. Motets à I, II et III voix. Livre I. Paris, 1711.
- Vinci: 12 solos for a German flute. London, n. d.
- Zipoli: A third collection of toccates, vollenarys and fugues for the organ . . . London, n. d.

APPENDIX V

ORIENTALIA

By WALTER T. SWINGLE, Department of Agriculture

The Chinese books added during the past year greatly exceed in number and value all the other Far Eastern accessions, and total 498 works in 4,165 volumes; the Japanese accessions amount to 22 works in 48 volumes; the Korean, 3 works in 26 volumes; the Annamite, 1 work in 14 volumes; and the Manchu, 17 works in 154 volumes. The Chinese acquisitions represent an increase of approximately 10 per cent in the number of works in the Library of Congress and 8 per cent in the number of volumes.

Thanks to Mr. O. F. Cook, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, who traveled widely in Central and North China in 1919 investigating cotton culture, the Library of Congress secured a notable addition to its already large collection of Chinese official gazetteers. With the help of his assistant, Yeh Yuen-ting, Mr. Cook secured no fewer than 108 gazetteers in 1,239 volumes. These were largely from the Provinces of Hunan and Kiangsi, but a few scattering gazetteers from nine other Provinces were obtained.

In addition to the gazetteers secured by Mr. Cook others were purchased whenever possible. In all, 231 were added during the past year, making an increase of slightly more than one-quarter in the number of works of this class. As a result of the very rapid growth of this special collection during the year, the Library of Congress now probably contains the largest collection of official gazetteers to be found outside of China. These are invaluable in any detailed study of the geography, agriculture, arts, and industries, and are of very great interest in historical and biographical researches. The collection now comprises 1,025 different gazetteers (40 Provincial, 185 Prefectural, and 800 District). Of the 1,025, 28 are unofficial gazetteers and 11 territorial subdivisions (2 Provinces, 3 Prefectures, and 6 Districts) are represented by unofficial publications only. There are also 93 duplicate copies of gazetteers, often of value, as pages are sometimes missed by the binder or badly printed because of worn blocks, and in such cases the extra copy may contain the missing page or have it more clearly printed. In some cases several different editions have been secured for the same territorial subdivision, but in all 860 different territorial subdivisions are represented—22 Provinces, 143 Prefectures, and 695 Districts. Four-fifths of the Provinces, 43 per cent of the Prefectures, and 45 per cent of the Districts are represented in the Library of Congress by at least one and often by several gazetteers. As not all of the Prefectures and Districts have

printed gazetteers, it is probable that over half the territories that have printed such gazetteers are represented in this collection.

*Manuscript of
the Great Mongol
Dynasty Gazetteer
of China*

Besides the Provincial, Prefectural, and District gazetteers noted, the Library possesses half a dozen official general gazetteers for the whole of China. One of these proves to be of extraordinary interest. Some years ago a few manuscript volumes of the great Yüan dynasty gazetteer of China were purchased in Japan. At that time it was supposed that these volumes were merely a copy of the few books of this gazetteer known to exist in China. A careful study of the manuscript made during the past year in connection with the cataloguing of the geographic works in the Library of Congress collection shows it to be a new and important fragment of the Yüan Gazetteer, apparently not known to Chinese bibliographers. The best information about this Mongol Gazetteer, the *Ta Yüan i t'ung chih*, is furnished by Chü-Yung in his catalogue of the Chü family library, one of the best in China, which contains 8 books of the great Yüan Gazetteer, treating four Districts in the Shu Province (now Szechwan). According to him, the complete work consisted of 1,300 books and was printed in 1346. The first draft was ordered by Kublai Khan in 1285, and was made by Jamalating, the Mongol Grand Secretary, and Yu Ying-lung, his Chinese colleague. About 1300 Kublai Khan's grandson and successor, Timur (Ch'êng Tsung), ordered the work to be recompiled, which was done by Bolanshi, the Mongol Grand Secretary, and Yao Hsüan, his Chinese colleague. The manuscript in the Library of Congress consists of 6 books, bound in 10 volumes. The flyleaf of the first volume has a note by Ch'ien Chu-t'ing to the effect that in the cyclic year *wu tsu* (probably 1768; possibly 1828) he saw in the library of a friend several beautiful manuscript volumes of this work, written with large characters and having wide spaces between the columns. Each volume had a large seal showing that it had been seen by the Yüan emperor in the seventh year of the period *Ta Tê* (1303 A. D.). After reading this manuscript, Ch'ien Chu-t'ing made the copy now in the Library of Congress. The subtitle of all the 6 books is *Yen ching*, an old name for Chili Province. All 6 books fall under a subheading, *Pei yu chou lu*, or "Roads of Peiyu chow," in the northern part of Chili Province. A preface signed by Bolanshi (Po-lan-hsi) and Yao Hsüan, dated *Ta Tê* 7 (1303 A. D.) discusses the reasons that led the Mongol emperors to locate the capital at Peking. This is probably one of a number of subsidiary prefaces introducing the main subdivisions of the work; it can not possibly be the preface to the whole work. Two crude maps follow this preface, and then 6 books of text giving, with great minuteness, the distances separating hamlets from principal cities, from rivers, etc. The title of the manuscript is *Ta Yüan hun i t'ung chih*, and the third word, "hun" (Giles' Dictionary, 2d ed., No. 5239), which in this combination doubtless means "combined," was omitted when the work was printed in 1346. The words *hun i* might be rendered, roughly, as "combined-in-one." This interesting variation in the title is good evidence that the manuscript is not a copy of the printed work of 1346, but more probably of a portion of the original

manuscript of 1303 seen and approved by Kublai Khan's grandson, Timur.

It is clear that the great Yüan Gazetteer, if it comprised 1,300 books as bulky as the 6 in the Library of Congress manuscript, must have been a far larger work than any subsequent general gazetteer of China. Chü Yung says that the accounts of the Districts in this gazetteer are detailed and clear and much better than those given in the great Ming Gazetteer, *Ta Ming i t'ung chih*, published in 1461 A. D. It is not surprising that Kublai Khan and his successors on the great throne of China should be deeply interested in geography, since they succeeded in extending the Chinese Empire to cover all of eastern, central, and northern Asia and all of eastern Europe as far west as present-day Austria and Silesia. It is not improbable that the great Yüan Gazetteer, now almost entirely lost, was the greatest monument to the genius of the Mongol people. Certainly the Ming emperors, purely Chinese and bitterly hostile to Mongols, followed Mongol precedent in the title of their general gazetteer of China, the *Ta Ming i t'ung chih* and the Manchu emperors likewise have followed suit with the *Ta Ch'ing i t'ung chih*. It may well be that the Library of Congress manuscript will play an important part in leading to a better recognition of the true value of the great Yüan Gazetteer and may even lead to a determined effort to find the rest of this work which would unquestionably be of priceless value in a study of the transfer to Europe of the great discoveries and arts of the Chinese—such as printing, type-casting, landscape painting, paper, porcelain and gunpowder manufacture, etc., etc. Historians often forget that Russia was under Mongol-Chinese rule for 40 years and parts of Europe even as far west as the Oder and the Danube were occupied temporarily.

Besides the splendid collection of official gazetteers proper, the Library of Congress contains many hundred Chinese geographical treatises on mountains, rivers, temples, boundaries, etc.

Among the many unofficial geographical works secured during the year is the *T'ien hsia ming shan chi ch'ao*, compiled by Wu Hsi-ts'un in 1695. This is a collection of 229 articles on famous mountains, much like the earlier Ming collection (*T'ien hsia ming shan shêng kai chi*) compiled under the protection of the famous scholar and statesman, Wang Shih-chên, and noted in the Librarian's report for 1917. The newly acquired work comprises 16 books and is bound in 12 volumes, and is the original impression, with beautiful illustrations.

A number of interesting geographic books were secured by having copies made of manuscript works in the great library of Canton. These copies were made by permission of the librarian, by a professional Chinese copyist. In all, six small geographic works were copied in beautiful writing. Among these manuscripts one, a middle Ming Gazetteer of Chaoyih District in Shensi, was considered of sufficiently high literary excellence by the editors of Ch'ien Lung's Imperial Catalogue to be included in that monumental bibliography among the selected works deemed worthy of being copied into the gigantic *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu* manuscript. Another, *Chih sung shan chih*, is an

account of Chih Sung Mountain by I Shou-yo, an author of the Sung Dynasty. Another work treats of the rivers in Chili Province. A work in poetical form by the Ming author, T'ang Chih-ch'un, treats of the antiquities of Hui chi (Hweiki) District in Chekiang Province. Still another work, also in poetical form, by the Ming author, Tung Yüeh, treats of Korea. All of these books are listed in the manuscript catalogue of the Canton Library as being manuscripts from *Yao hsüeh lou* or "Snowy Peak Tower," probably the name of some scholar's study. As it is becoming increasingly difficult to purchase old Chinese books in good condition, it is believed to be very important to make arrangements with Chinese libraries so that copies can be made of works needed in the Library of Congress.

Chinese bibliography

Among bibliographic works secured is a copy of the *Kuang tung t'u shu kuan ts'ang shu mu*, a classified manuscript catalogue of the great library of Canton, founded by the famous scholar and patriot, Chang Chi-t'ung. Through the courtesy of the librarian permission was given to have a copy made of this manuscript catalogue, which is interesting in that it distributes the works contained in *ts'ung shu* among the classes to which they belong, just as was done in the photographic classified list of the works in the Library of Congress Chinese collection in 1916. The printed catalogues of the Canton Library do not so distribute these works.

Another bibliographic work of interest is an album of photographs of sample pages of ancient Chinese printed books, presented by Fu Yu-fen, the acting Chinese minister of education, along with a letter thanking the Librarian of Congress for a natural size photographic copy of an illustrated volume of the *Yung Loh ta tien* (Books 19785 and 19786, treating of the ceremonial robes of the Chinese empresses) sent to the Ministry of Education through the good offices of Mr. O. F. Cook, of the United States Department of Agriculture, on the occasion of his trip to China in the summer and autumn of 1918. The album contains photographic reproductions of 24 sample pages of 21 rare books, mostly Sung and Yüan editions, in the library of the Ministry of Education in Peking.

Kiang family examination papers

Mr. S. C. Kiang Kang-hu, who has done much valuable work in the cataloguing of the Chinese books in the Library of Congress, on the eve of his return to China in June, 1920, donated to the Library of Congress all of his family papers bearing on the old Chinese examination system. His grandfather, Kiang Shu-yün (1830-1892), literary appellation Yun-t'ao, of Yiyang, Kiangsi Province, took the *chü jên* degree in 1864, the *chin shih* degree in 1877, and thereupon became a member of the Hanlin Academy. His father, Kiang Teh-hsüen (1864-1912), literary appellation Hsiao-t'ao, took the *chü jên* degree in 1882, and the highest degree, *chin shih*, in 1887. He was for many years second secretary of the Board of Works of Peking. Mr. S. C. Kiang, literary appellation Kang-hu, the donor of the collection, took his *chü jên* degree in 1901. The collection donated includes 32 printed items and about 30 manuscripts, being the examination papers of three generations of the Kiang family and many of their friends.

Among other manuscripts are 16 papers written by scholars who had already taken the *chin shih* degree in 1864 and who clubbed together to practice writing examination papers such as are required in the subsequent examinations that determine their relative rank and honors. Many famous names are represented among these papers. This collection, together with the rich material already in the Library, furnishes original documents of the highest value for students of one of China's greatest social and political contributions to civilization—the civil-service examination system, which has come to be the foundation of modern efficient government all over the world.

A literary work out of the ordinary is the *Ho hsün wên chang kuai* *Treatise on rhetoric*, originally compiled by Hsieh Fan-tê and supplemented by Wang Shou-jen (literary appellation Yang-ming; posthumous title Wên-ch'êng) with the collaboration of Ch'ên Chi-ju. Wang Yang-ming is perhaps the best known practical philosopher of the Ming Dynasty, and his doctrines still exert a potent influence on modern Chinese thought. The present work is a rhetorical and grammatical study of a large number of essays on a great range of subjects and naturally was not included in Wang Yang-ming's complete works, of which the original edition was recently secured, as noted in the Librarian's report for last year. The present work is a Ming edition and comprises 12 books bound in 6 volumes. The text of the essays is very elaborately punctuated and occasionally notes are printed in small characters between the columns to emphasize some grammatical or rhetorical point.

The Library of Congress doubtless has the largest collection of Chinese collectanea or *ts'ung shu* outside of the Far East. Works of this character are of the greatest importance, as they contain reprints of many important works now lost or extremely difficult to secure. In 1916 the Library of Congress Chinese collection contained 126 different *ts'ung shu*, the titles of the contents of which were arranged, together with the titles of the independent works in the Library, in a classified list, reproduced photographically.¹ By March, 1918, the number of *ts'ung shu* had increased to 196, and a supplement to the 1916 classified list was made in two parts—one for the independent works and one for the works contained in the 70 newly acquired *ts'ung shu*. At present the Library of Congress Chinese collection contains 304 different *ts'ung shu*. As different editions often have different contents, it is necessary to consider them as separate works and they have been included in the total just given; mere duplicate copies printed from the same blocks (some 30 in all) are not included. Excluding different editions of the same work, there remain 277 distinct *ts'ung shu* in the collection. Some *ts'ung shu* have no general titles, the volumes showing merely the titles of the reprinted works they contain. Others have several titles, some long and some short. As a result it is not easy to guard against purchasing the same work under a different title. Accordingly, Mr. S. C. Kiang Kang-hu spent several months going over the *ts'ung shu*

¹ See Librarian's Report for 1917, p. 104.

in the Library of Congress collection in order to prepare a correct title for each. He also wrote short notices of each, giving information as to the compiler and notes on the character of the works it contains.

Mr. Q. K. Chen has spent three months since then going over the Chinese bibliographic works that treat *ts'ung shu* in order to give all information possible that would assist in cataloguing the Library's *ts'ung shu*. In order to facilitate this work an index was made to the five principal Oriental reference works on collectanea, giving all the titles of all the *ts'ung shu* they include. An index has also been prepared to all the titles, alternate titles, and catch titles of the 304 *ts'ung shu* now in the Library of Congress, which will greatly facilitate the use of this splendid collection and help to prevent duplication in any future purchases.

Japanese books

Most of the Japanese books received during the past year are continuations of works not yet completed. Hon. Koreshiro Wada's gift of *Hosho yōroku*, in 6 volumes, contains beautiful facsimile reproductions of rare Japanese and Chinese manuscripts and books. Another noteworthy acquisition is the *Kintei shiko zensho sōmoku taiyō shomoku sakuin*, a manuscript index to the Chinese Imperial Catalogue, *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu tsung mu*, compiled by the library of Kyoto University. A manuscript copy in 10 volumes was made by order of the librarian and donated to the Library of Congress. This index is arranged by Japanese *a-i-u-e-o* system and is very difficult for any non-Japanese to use. A stroke index to the characters used as the first word of titles has been prepared and will enable this invaluable index to be used by all students of Chinese literature of whatever nationality. The Library of Congress already has a photographic copy of a manuscript index to the first three of the four parts of the Imperial Catalogue, prepared many years ago by E. J. Eitel, and now the property of Prof. Fr. Hirth. The Kyoto University Index covers all four parts and supplements advantageously the Eitel index that has been in use in the Library of Congress for some years past in cataloguing Chinese books.

Korean books

Only three Korean works were added last year, but they are of exceptional interest. The largest and most important is the *Kyeng sa cheung ryon tai koan pon cho*, which is said to have been printed in the first half of the fifteenth century, during the reign of the Korean emperor Syei Chong (A. D. 1418-1450). It is a Korean reprint of the *Ching shih chêng lei ta kuan pên ts'ao*, a famous Chinese herbal and materia medica compiled by T'ang Shên-wei near the end of the eleventh century, and first published during the Ta Kuan period in 1108 A. D. This herbal quoted largely from older Chinese works of similar character and was well illustrated. Many editions were issued; seven are listed as having been printed by 1204, one in 1214, and another in 1249. Finally, in 1302, during the Yüan dynasty, the Chinese edition was issued of which this Korean edition is a reprint. The Library of Congress already possesses seven Chinese editions of this work (the oldest dating from 1552 A. D.) and one Japanese reprint. For 400 years this

Early Korean
reprint of *Chêng
lei pên ts'ao*.

was the chief Chinese reference work on materia medica. This Korean reprint is on strong Korean paper and is in good condition. It is in 31 books and is bound in 24 volumes, and is almost absolutely complete—the first complete copy yet reported. It is believed to be the only large illustrated botanical work now in America printed before the introduction of printing into Europe and before the discovery of America. It is, of course, of the utmost importance in the study of Chinese cultivated crop and drug plants. Prof. Mitsutaro Shirai, of the Imperial Japanese University of Tokyo, has a copy of this Korean reprint of the *Chêng lei pên ts'ao*. His set lacks two volumes and an exchange has been made of a photographic copy of these two volumes for manuscript copies of two rare Korean works contained in his very rich private library of Oriental works on natural history and agriculture. Korean agricultural work

The two Korean works received in exchange are both by the same author, Soh You-kuh. One, the *Chong chuh po*, is an account of the history and culture of the sweet potato, published in 1834 and based on observations of the author in Hunan and Fukien Provinces in China; the other work, *Haing po chi*, is a volume of essays on agriculture and forestry and contains the earliest known reference to the injurious influence exerted by juniper trees on pear orchards through the action of the Gymnosporangium rust, one stage of which develops on the juniper and the other on the pear. In view of the recent legislation in Virginia and other States against juniper trees growing in the proximity of apple orchards, it is of great interest to secure this, the earliest known definite statement to the effect that even a single juniper tree is able to injure a whole orchard of pome fruit trees growing some distance away.

The Library of Congress in the spring of 1920 secured an Annamite historical work of fundamental importance, worthy to go with the works printed from the blocks stored in the palace library at Hue and donated to the Library of Congress by the Annamite Government in 1917, through the École française d'Extrême-Orient at Hanoi. The newly purchased Annamite work is the *Dai viêt su kí toàn tho*, "Complete Annals of the grand Viet," in 24 books, bound in 14 volumes. This work was begun in 1479 by Ngô-sĩ-Liên by order of the Emperor Lê Thánh-tou (1460-1497) and was finally finished by Lê Hi and Nguyễn-quí-Dúc in 1697 and submitted to the Emperor Lê Hi-tôn who at once ordered the whole work printed. The copy secured by the Library of Congress was printed by the Imperial College, apparently from the original but somewhat worn blocks, on good native paper. A few folios printed from new blocks cut at a much later date have characters different in style, resembling those used in Chinese books printed during the nineteenth century. These folios are of thinner and inferior paper. Although the blocks were somewhat worn when this copy was printed, the text is for the most part perfectly legible. The first section (books 1-5, on ancient history up to A. D. 967) is enhanced in value through having been most carefully cor- Annamite books

rected and punctuated by some Annamite scholar who has occasionally added a few marginal notes, and a few missing pages are supplied in manuscript.

Incorporated in this work immediately after the "Table of contents," but not mentioned therein, is the treatise *Việt giám thông khảo tổng luận* by Lê Tung, a résumé of Ngô-sĩ-Liên's original draft of the annals. Emperor Lê Tuong-duc-dê upon reading Ngô-sĩ-Liên's manuscript ordered Lê Tung to prepare this summary in 1514.

The Library of Congress has already a beautifully printed copy of the other great historical work of Annam, the *Khâm định việt sử thông giám cương mục*, published in 1884, which supplements the *Dai viêt sử ký toàn thư*, and brings the annals of Annam up to modern times.

Manchu books

During the past year the already large collection of Manchu works in the Library has received several notable accessions. Most of these were secured through the good offices of Dr. B. Laufer, whose sketch of Manchu literature (*Revue orientale*, 1908) is the best guide to the works in this rapidly dying language. Among the books secured is the *Yü chih jên ch'ên ching hsin lu* (in the Chinese co-title) in one volume, written by the first Manchu emperor, Shun Chih, in 1655, which Dr. Laufer says is interesting as one of the oldest examples of Manchu printing in existence. Another work is the *Li chi*, or Book of Rites, with Manchu and Chinese in parallel texts. It is an imperial edition with the preface written by the Emperor Ch'ien Lung in 1783, and is beautifully printed in 30 books, bound in 12 volumes. Another large work is the *Ch'ing han wen hai* (Chinese co-title) printed on white paper in 30 books, bound in 20 volumes. This is a Chinese dictionary with meanings in Manchu, the Chinese characters arranged by the 5 tones and 106 rhymes. Dr. Laufer, writing in 1906, knew of no complete copy of this rare work in European libraries.

*Chinese-Manchu
phonetic dictionary*

APPENDIX VI

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

(From the report of Mr. Collins, Law Librarian in charge of the
Legislative Reference Service)

Comparative table of inquiries, by months, for fiscal years 1916-1920

	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
July.....	11	74	129	56	125
August.....	8	81	108	67	119
September.....	11	32	81	64	129
October.....	15	11	60	52	169
November.....	40	18	36	54	114
December.....	79	83	69	112	127
January.....	132	114	114	102	157
February.....	110	135	120	97	201
March.....	121	114	115	82	165
April.....	78	280	84	63	129
May.....	87	190	62	99	99
June.....	64	148	62	143	70
Total.....	756	1, 280	1, 040	991	1, 604

Table of inquiries, during session and recess, 1915-1920

Fiscal year	Congress in session ^a		Congress not in session		Total inquiries
	Days	Inquiries	Days	Inquiries	
1915.....	92	203	273	66	269
1916.....	213	671	152	85	756
1917.....	243	1, 105	122	175	1, 280
1918.....	303	944	62	96	1, 040
1919.....	279	802	86	189	991
1920.....	328	1, 515	37	89	1, 604

^a June 30-Nov. 19, 1919, and Dec. 1, 1919-June 5, 1920.

Table of inquiries, by Congress and session

Congress and session	Duration	Number of inquiries
Sixty-third, third.	3 months.	232
Sixty-fourth, first.	9 months.	1, 011
Sixty-fourth, second.	3 months.	349
Sixty-fifth, first.	6 months.	1, 127
Sixty-fifth, second.	11 months.	918
Sixty-fifth, third.	3 months.	321
Sixty-sixth, first.	6 months.	832
Sixty-sixth, second.	6 months.	947

Eighteen years ago the Librarian proposed to Congress the establishment of a permanent bureau in the Library which should prepare an "index to comparative legislation" with special emphasis on foreign legislation. He suggested for the first year an appropriation of \$28,000. The scope and purpose of this proposed undertaking was set forth at length in a letter by him December 3, 1902, to the chairman of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. Had the recommendation been adopted this would have been the beginning of a legislative reference service. Inquiries were being received at that time for information as to foreign legislation on various subjects and the Library had no facilities for meeting this demand. In the above-mentioned letter the Librarian said:

"The undertaking would be one apart from the régime of the present administration of the Library, but it is one which I have felt called upon to recommend, because it seems to have a logical claim upon the National Library from its predominant resources, its relation of service to other institutions, and its peculiar duty not merely as a general library but as the chief legislative library of this country.

"I do not recommend it, however, unless the appropriation can be sufficient to insure that the work shall be comprehensive, thorough, scientific, and the results authoritative." (For full text of the letter and other data see Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year 1911, pp. 208-212; also the same for 1902, p. 53.)

The recommendation for an appropriation for the above purpose was repeated each year for a number of years but not adopted.

For the fiscal year 1906-7 Congress appropriated \$5,840 to establish in the Law Library a law service which should prepare a scientific index to all the statutes and treaties of the United States. This appropriation was repeated in varying sums each year for five years, the total appropriation for the period being about \$37,500, or about \$7,500 a year. Under these appropriations the index to the general and permanent law in the Statutes at Large from 1789 to 1907 was completed

in 1911 and published in two volumes. For lack of appropriations from 1911 to 1914 the work of keeping up the index was stopped and the force of indexers disbanded. It was resumed and brought down to date on cards by the Legislative reference service in 1915 and has since formed a part of its regular apparatus.

The preparation of this index was in the nature of a legislative reference service in a very restricted field, being limited to Federal statutory law. It was possible through it to give prompt and accurate information as to the state of the Federal law on any subject.

Between 1907 and 1911 a number of States enacted legislation establishing legislative reference and bill drafting bureaus, and the general subject was discussed by bar associations, political science associations, State librarians, legislators, publicists, and the like. Public interest became aroused and proposals were made for such a service for Congress. In 1911 at the second session of the Sixty-first Congress a number of bills having this end in view were introduced. In anticipation of discussion and perhaps specific action the Librarian, on April 6, 1911, transmitted to the President of the Senate a special report on the subject of legislative reference and bill drafting. (Printed in full in the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1911, pp. 183-237.) This report discussed the functions of a legislative reference bureau and reviewed the operation of such bureaus in several of the States. It contained the texts of the State laws creating legislative reference and bill drafting bureaus. It reviewed the work of the recent indexing of the Federal statutes in relation to a larger legislative reference service. It also gave a number of extracts from authorities on the question of bill drafting and contained the texts of the bills introduced in Congress.

Further study and discussion centered attention on two bills before the Sixty-second Congress. They were H. R. 18720 and S. 8337. Both of these had the same end in view of establishing a bill drafting and legislative reference service for Congress, the chief difference between them being that the House bill provided for both of these services in one organization whereas the Senate bill provided for them separately. Each of these bills received extensive study by the Committee on the Library of the House and Senate, respectively. The hearings before the House committee were held in February, 1912, a number of distinguished statesmen, publicists, and legislators giving the committee their views favoring the movement. Among these were Hon. James R. Mann, Hon. Champ Clark, Hon. Swager Sherley, the British ambassador (Hon. James Bryce), and Dr. William Draper Lewis. In February, 1913, the Senate Committee on the Library held hearings on the Senate bill. This bill was reported out of the committee by Senator Root on February 20, 1913 (S. Rep. No. 1271, 62d Cong., 3d sess.), with a recommendation that it be passed. Senator Root's report of 145 pages contains a body of fundamental information relating to the theory and practice of a legislative reference service and a review of the situation as it related itself to Congress.

Neither the House nor the Senate bill was acted upon by either branch of Congress. The reason has been assigned that there was

considerable opposition to the creation of a bill drafting service. As to the legislative reference service there appeared to be no opposition. In September, 1913, a special committee of the American Bar Association submitted a unanimous report favoring the enactment of the proposed legislation establishing a bill drafting and a legislative reference service for Congress. (For the text of these bills and a comprehensive review of the proceedings in Congress thereon see Annual Report of the Librarian for the fiscal year 1913, pp. 247-261.)

In the following year, 1914, an amendment was added to the legislative appropriation bill in the Senate carrying an appropriation of \$25,000 for the establishment of a legislative reference service in the Library of Congress. This action was concurred in by specific vote of the House. It was the understanding at the time that this appropriation was in the nature of an experiment rather than an attempt to establish a complete service. It had been contemplated that the service as outlined in the bills above referred to would require about \$150,000 per year.

With this \$25,000 we proceeded to organize a small corps of investigators. The sum was not sufficient to permit of the employment of a director for the service. The work had hardly begun before Congress appropriated \$25,000 for the fiscal year 1916. This was also repeated for the fiscal year 1917. In the meantime the service was trying to meet the increasing demands of Congress upon it, but found it very difficult to secure competent investigators under the small appropriation provided. No attempt was made to advertise the service to Members of Congress and doubtless a considerable number did not know of its existence. It had more work than it could do to meet the immediate demands for information. For the fiscal year 1918 the appropriation was increased to \$27,000, for 1919 to \$30,000, and for 1920 to \$45,000. The number of inquiries per year had increased from 756 in 1915-16 to 1,604 for 1919-20, a larger number of Members making use of the service each year.

The reduction of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1921 to \$25,000 has necessitated a curtailment of the personnel by nearly 50 per cent, with a consequent impairment of ability to carry on the service to its former extent or with its former efficiency. Apparently there was some misunderstanding on the part of Congress which led it to take this step. It grew out of the question of digesting bills. Last year a group of Senators suggested that it would prove of value to Congress if we undertook to furnish each Member with a digest of bills reported out of the various committees. Upon request for an estimate the sum of \$10,000 was indicated as necessary for this work. (See Cong. Rec., Feb. 3, 1919, pp. 2694-2695.) The estimate for the regular service for 1920 was \$40,000 and the final appropriation \$45,000. Although the Senate increased the appropriation by \$15,000 over the sum in the bill as it first passed the House, the total appropriation thus was only \$5,000 above the regular estimates. The act itself did not specify what portion of the appropriation should be used for digesting bills, but

from the debate it was apparently the expectation of the Senate that \$10,000 would be used in this way. For the portion of the fiscal year 1920 in which the digests were made about \$8,000 was in fact thus expended.

At the hearings on the estimates for the fiscal year 1921 and in the debate in the House some Members voiced their disapproval of the scheme of digesting bills. An impression was given that this constituted the chief work of the Legislative reference service and that it employed the major part of the appropriation.

The digests have been discontinued; but the reduction in the appropriation has eaten into the other work also.

What is it—this other work?

The Legislative reference service of the Library does not, like many of the executive bureaus of the Government, make investigations in the field at first hand nor does it initiate such investigations. It is a service for Members of the House and of the Senate only. It acts only upon their request. It was established by Congress to assist the Members and committees thereof in securing exact information of various kinds, from the Library of Congress or elsewhere, drawn from documentary sources bearing on legislation. The relation of it to Congress was aptly put by Hon. Swager Sherley at the hearings before the Committee on the Library in 1912, when he said:

"As to the reference bureau, there should be no great difficulty. You simply want here a corps of men sufficiently trained to give to Congress, or to a proper number of Members on request, data touching any particular question * * * by having a small corps of men, whose duties pertain only to the demands of Congress. I think you could create a body that could gather together data—could be not the mind of Congress, but, so to speak, the hands and the eyes and the ears of Congress, because all of us, as our work increases with longer tenure, realize the impossibility of making the investigation that we would like to do before coming to a conclusion. No one desires to have Congress have some other body doing its thinking, but all of us would like to have the data collected that would enable us to arrive at better conclusions."

The language of the appropriation reads as follows:

"Legislative reference: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to gather, classify, and make available in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render such data serviceable to Congress and committees and Members thereof."

It will be noted from the foregoing table of statistics that this service received more than 1,600 inquiries from Members of Congress during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, this being the largest number of demands made upon the service in any year since its inauguration, not excepting the war Congress. The bulk of these inquiries grew out of the postwar problems.

It is not feasible or necessary to enumerate all of these inquiries in detail. The list below has been selected from four subjects concerning which Members or committees sought information. They are stated in the form in which they were received.

MILITARY AFFAIRS:

Facts regarding general increases in pay by the Governments of France and Great Britain to their fighting forces during the period of the Great War.

A tabular statement showing appropriations by the French and British Governments for Army, Navy, and Aeronautics during the Great War.

Total expenditures by years for Army and Navy by Great Britain, France, and Germany for 1911, 1912, and 1913.

British budget estimates for Army and Navy purposes for the fiscal year 1920-21.

Facts regarding the post-war airplane programs of France and Great Britain.

Facts regarding the post-war strength and future plans for the armies and navies of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan.

A brief statement on power of the President of the United States as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

Data on the legal definition of "the existing emergency."

Total appropriations by the United States for all war purposes during the Great War.

Statistics on the size of the United States Army during the War of Secession and on the number of officers who joined the Confederacy in 1861.

Statistical statement on mobilization, casualties, destruction of property, and war finance for each country engaged in the Great War.

The effect of the Great War on the economic status of women.

A statement of the French law concerning the disinterment of the bodies of fallen soldiers.

A statistical statement showing the expenditures of each of the welfare organizations in the United States and France during the Great War.

Facts regarding the payment of bonuses to soldiers in Great Britain, Australia, Canada, and France.

Historical statement on the payment of bonuses to the Praetorian Guard by Roman Emperors.

A digest of bonus legislation by the Federal Government after the Revolutionary, Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American Wars.

Citation to debates in Congress on bonus legislation after Civil War.

Editorial comment of various leading newspapers on the proposed bonus to the soldiers of the Great War.

Digest of recent State laws giving gratuities or bonuses to returned soldiers.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—Continued

A list of bills introduced in the Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Congresses relating to bonus legislation for soldiers.

A statement giving instances in which the United States Government has granted gifts or bonuses to generals in the Army for distinguished services.

Citation to bills in Congress providing for awards to generals for distinguished services during the Great War.

Facts regarding the award to Gen. Haig by the British Government.

Statutory provisions relating to naval awards.

Information as to deeds performed and awards granted by Congress to Commodores Lawrence, Perry, Barron, and Porter.

Statutory provisions relating to the acceptance of foreign decorations by American officers of the Army and Navy.

What changes have been made in the Army and Navy salutes since 1912?

SEDITION:

Brief discussion of sedition in English history.

A summary of State laws penalizing the attempts to overthrow State governments by violence.

A digest of Federal statutes relating to treason or sedition in force prior to the Great War.

A statement of the British law prohibiting seditious matter from going through the mails.

Recent Australian legislation against seditious organizations.

A digest of all of the laws against sedition in force in Canada and Great Britain.

A summary of Federal legislation relating to the deportation of aliens and a list of the principal bills pending relating to this question.

A statement of the views of international law writers on arrest and imprisonment for political offenses.

PUBLIC FINANCE:

An outline of the budget systems of Latin American countries.

A survey of the methods of budgetary procedure in France, Germany, and Great Britain.

Data on Gladstone's independent audit reform of 1866.

Recent criticisms in England of certain phases of the British budget system.

A list of the committees in Congress having jurisdiction over reporting bills appropriating money for running the Government.

Extracts giving comprehensive comment on the proposed national budget system for the Federal Government.

Historical sketch of the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury over the annual estimates from 1789 to 1874.

Brief digest of Federal statutes relating to the keeping of the departmental accounts.

PUBLIC FINANCE—Continued

A digest of all Federal statutes relating to the annual estimates of appropriations.

A brief description of the various budget systems in force in the various State governments.

How many States have a single budget committee with jurisdiction over all appropriations?

Facts regarding the effect of the operation of the Illinois State budget system on the governmental organization and on the expenditures from the treasury.

Statistical statement showing total expenditures by the United States Government for all purposes from 1789 to 1919.

A summary of expenditures of the United States Government by departments for the fiscal years 1917, 1918, and 1919.

Facts regarding the repayment of principal and interest of the allied debt to the United States.

Total national wealth and public debt of the leading countries of the world.

A comparative statement of the total taxes collected in the principal foreign countries for the years 1914 to 1919.

Brief history of the public debt of the United States.

A brief history of the bonds of the French and Italian Governments for the past 50 years.

Facts regarding the taxation of incomes and excess profits in foreign countries.

Proposed amendments to the French luxury tax.

To what extent have the Governments of foreign countries imposed a tax on retail sales?

Extracts from the debates in the British Parliament on the post-war tax policy of the Government.

Facts regarding the tax policies of the leading foreign countries in 1919.

To what extent are coal and oil lands and metallic ores taxed in foreign countries and in the States of the United States?

A list of the States having income and inheritance tax laws.

The amount of revenue collected through the tax on bank checks during the Civil and Spanish American Wars.

The amount of taxes collected by the different States of the Union during the year 1919.

A statement on the judicial interpretation of the term "direct taxes."

A brief discussion of the taxing power of boards or commissions.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS:

A statement regarding the method of intervening in the affairs of foreign countries followed by the United States Government in the past.

A memorandum on the method of recognition of Governments by the United States.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS—Continued

Precedents on the recognition of insurgent Governments by the United States.

Historical statement outlining the principal peace treaties entered into by the United States in the past.

Extracts from the debates in the Senate in 1898-99 on the United States as a world power.

Brief sketch of the foreign policies of Washington, Jefferson, and Monroe.

Facts regarding the declining on the part of the United States to enter the Holy Alliance.

Facts regarding American sympathy and aid to Ireland in 1843.

A sketch of the diplomatic history of the United States prior to 1840.

Facts regarding the original occupation of Egypt by British forces and the occupation of Annam and Madagascar by French forces.

Text of treaties relating to Poland, 1914 to 1919.

Facts regarding Anglo-Persian treaty of 1919.

A statement regarding the principal secret treaties of the world prior to 1917.

Discussion of the effect of a declaration of war on leased territory by one belligerent to the other prior to the declaration.

A list of the treaties of peace in Europe since 1815.

A statement on the political and economic penetration of China and Korea by Japan.

A sketch of the political and economic operations of the Japanese Government in Shantung.

Facts concerning British-French negotiations with Japan over Shantung prior to the entry of the United States into the Great War.

Texts of the German-Chinese treaty relating to Shantung and the various notes between China and Japan relating thereto.

Facts regarding the method of government of Korea by Japan.

Facts regarding the Lansing-Ishii correspondence on Japan's relation to China.

The foregoing lists of inquiries are selected to indicate the variety of questions that are customarily asked. Inquiries relating to the whole field of the legislative activity of Congress could be enumerated.

For example, there were a large number of questions relating to the treaty of peace and the League of Nations; reconstruction, economic and social; statistics of various kinds; agricultural problems; foreign and domestic commerce; transportation and communication, including the railroad question; shipping and shipbuilding; labor and industry; departmental organization; American history; translations; and various other such problems. They involved investigation of State, Federal, and foreign laws; foreign and domestic statistics and documents; foreign and domestic economic and historical literature, etc.

The method of answering inquiries received from Members may be stated in the main as follows:

1. If the information can be found already in print in the form appropriate to the inquiry in a book, article, document, or report, this is sent to him with the place marked. If the document itself is bulky the portion desired by the Member is photostated, the positive being sent to him and the negative kept on file for future reference.
2. If the inquiry involves extracts from various sources the material is selected and typed, the typewritten manuscript furnished the Member and extra copies kept in reserve.
3. If the inquiry involves a digest of legal or other information the digest is made in like manner.
4. Many inquiries involve the compilation of statistical tables in the form suggested by the Member.
5. The inquiry may involve lengthy and laborious research upon a question of economics, history, diplomacy, or law, concerning which there is no printed data that can adequately answer the question in the form desired by the Member. In such cases the investigation is assigned to one or more assistants, who go to the various sources and prepare their reports. These are worked up into an appropriate statement.

6. The inquiry may involve short historical sketches in brief summary form, thus making it unnecessary for the Member to read the more extensive accounts.

In every case in making statements of fact or opinion the Legislative reference service cites the source of information with volume and page in order that any statement thus made may be easily verified. No statements are made upon its own initiative or upon its own authority.

The questions above enumerated are typical of those addressed to the Legislative reference service. Nearly every Member of the Senate and a large proportion of the Members of the House called for information of this character during the past fiscal year. In order to meet this demand there was gradually built up during the past five years a small organization with a specially trained force who had become familiar and were in contact with the vast collections of the Library of Congress, now numbering nearly three million pieces. They knew how to use the indexes, catalogues, and other scientific apparatus for the purpose of gaining the desired information with the least effort and in the shortest time and to present it in systematic and available form. The persons employed in this work—especially in the higher grades—must have a comprehensive general education; postgraduate work or its equivalent in economics, political science, or history; legal training, and the ability to investigate and report with scientific precision. In order to keep this organization in a state of efficiency it is necessary to have this force of trained investigators employed continuously. It is not feasible to create a new force with each session of Congress.

During the fiscal year 1920 which covered the work of the Sixty-sixth Congress, first and second sessions, the Legislative reference service was organized as follows:

I. AMERICAN LAW SECTION

The work of this section covers the field of American law, and consists primarily of responding to inquiries concerning the Federal or State legislation on a particular subject. In order to be able to respond to such inquiries promptly, this section maintains (as nearly up to date as practicable, without interfering with the primary work of responding to pending inquiries) card indexes of the Federal and State legislation most likely to be called for. The card indexes available at present are as follows:

1. Index of general Federal legislation, including permanent general legislation from the Revised Statutes of 1873 to the close of the Sixty-sixth Congress, first session; temporary general legislation from 1903 to the close of the Sixty-sixth Congress, first session; also a supplement covering the slip laws of the Sixty-sixth Congress, second session.
2. Index of private and local Federal legislation; this index is not entirely complete, but covers the greater part of the period from 1873 to date; on account of the pressure of inquiries, the preparation of this index has been almost completely suspended for the last three years.
3. Index of permanent general State legislation, beginning with 1917; at present this index has been completed for substantially all the legislation of 1919 and a portion of that of 1920.

By means of these indexes it is possible for the American law section to respond to inquiries much more promptly and completely than would be possible if it were necessary to rely on such printed indexes as are available. In addition to the inquiries concerning Federal and State legislation this section is occasionally called upon to answer inquiries concerning decisions of the courts, or for a list of bills pending in Congress on a particular subject. In order to answer inquiries concerning pending bills, this section maintained an index (on the simplest possible plan) to all public bills introduced; this index was ordinarily kept complete to within less than a week of the bills currently introduced. It has now been discontinued.

To the American law section was assigned during the current fiscal year the work of preparing digests of bills reported from committees of the Senate and House, this work being required by implication in the appropriation act. (See Congressional Record for Feb. 3, 1919, pp. 2694-2695.) In the absence of any express direction from Congress as to the nature and method of preparation of the digests, the following practice was adopted: The principal public bills reported from House and Senate committees were digested and a mimeographed copy sent to each Senator and to such Members of the House as had expressed a desire for this service. Special digests of any bill pending before a

committee were made upon request. This digest service has been discontinued.

For the fiscal year 1921 the personnel of the American law section has been reduced to three persons qualified to make investigations in statute law. They are now devoting their entire time to indexing. Should they be called upon to do research to any extent, there would be no one to keep the indexes up to date, and should the indexing of the current legislation fall behind it would be impossible to furnish prompt information as to the Federal or State law upon a given subject.

II. FOREIGN LAW SECTION

The work of the foreign law section covers the laws of all foreign countries, as well as the general field of international law and of comparative legislation. It is the duty of this section to keep in close touch with the Library's large and expanding collection of the law books and legal documents of other countries, most of which are written in foreign languages, and to make the information contained in them readily available to Members of Congress. Some of these inquiries require simply the translation of a particular foreign law or a digest of such law. More often, however, the Member making the inquiry wishes to know the comparative state of legislation on a given subject in a number of the principal foreign countries, in order to guide him in framing a bill on the same subject. Often the inquiry requires a survey of the legislation of all foreign countries.

A card index of important current legislation in the principal foreign countries is also kept up as fully as the very small staff available for this purpose renders possible. Last year it was possible to index completely the current laws of only two foreign countries, France and Canada. It was not feasible to index at all the legislation of Italy, Germany, Russia, Japan, or any of the more important South American countries. This section also maintains an index of comparative legislation. This work, which was done under a larger appropriation for the last fiscal year, has been greatly curtailed under the reduced appropriation.

Under the existing appropriation the work of this section, on account of the reduction in personnel, will be in the same straits as that of the American law section above referred to. It will be impossible to both index and make investigations in the field of foreign and international law.

III. ECONOMIC, STATISTIC, AND HISTORY SECTION

It is the duty of this section to cover the field of legislative information outside of American, foreign, and international law, the inquiries customarily falling within the fields of economics, statistics, history, and current information. As a part of its working apparatus there is maintained a system of information files in which are subject headings for the questions before Congress. Under such headings are filed

clippings, extracts, and other data from all the principal sources of current information on these subjects. These sources include the leading publications dealing with economic, legislative, and sociological problems and statistics. They comprise principally material in the English language, but include certain very essential foreign language reviews and publications. In addition to the foregoing, reports from Government departments, documents and reports of the two Houses of Congress, publications of national economic, social, and commercial organizations of the United States, especially those advocating Federal legislation, are examined, and there are extracted therefrom data or statistics bearing upon problems of national legislation. By means of this collection and classification of current information it is possible on short notice to prepare accurate statements on many questions of fact and opinion that come before Congress. It will not be possible to continue these files on their present basis under the existing appropriation.

This section also began to prepare an index to the leading daily newspapers for the purpose of having a finding list to speeches, letters, interviews, telegrams, and the like, from persons of national and international prominence, bearing on problems before Congress. Members of Congress frequently call for this class of information and heretofore it has been necessary, with sometimes a vague clue, to search through large numbers of newspapers, often wasting hours in fruitless search. It was the intention to have the topics of this index arranged under persons, under subjects, and chronologically. Through this means it was hoped that inquiries of this kind could be answered almost immediately and with accuracy. This index was discontinued on July 1 on account of lack of funds.

On account of the reduction in the appropriation it became necessary to reduce the research staff of this section to one assistant, thereby losing, among other assistants, one economist and statistician and one especially trained in public finance and political science. These two last named had been with the service for several years, and their loss will prove a serious handicap to efficient work in these fields.

The Legislative Reference Service has been without a Director since its establishment, there never having been sufficient funds for this purpose. At the present time the Law Librarian of Congress and of the Supreme Court is acting in charge of the service.

In considering the question of a Legislative Reference Service the Library is faced by an actual condition. Questions—similar to those enumerated in this report—from Members of Congress seeking information known to exist somewhere in the collections of the Library are inevitable. They were received by the Library before the present Legislative reference service was established. Congress expects this service from the Library, and should the Legislative reference service be completely abolished the demand on the part of Congress would still continue.

Outside of the Legislative reference service the Library has no staff for meeting this demand. For inquiries bearing on legislation its information service is organized as follows:

1. The Division of Bibliography, which can furnish to a Member of Congress a list of references to articles, books, and documents on legislative subjects. This assists the Member in gaining a survey of the literature. The Member himself must do his own research to find what he desires.

2. The Reading Room Division, which has jurisdiction over the collections of books which have been classified, catalogued, and put upon the shelves. The Reading Room is organized to deliver to a Member of Congress any publication which may be upon the shelves for which the Member may specifically ask. Beyond that it is not equipped to go. It can not attempt research.

3. The Periodical Division, which has jurisdiction over the newspapers and periodicals. It is equipped only to send a given publication to a Member upon request. It has no staff to search through newspapers or magazines for information that may be desired by a Member.

4. The Division of Documents, which is limited to acquiring and collating foreign and domestic documents. This is legislative material of high value, but the Division of Documents can not undertake to answer inquiries from it.

5. The Division of Law, including the Law Library at the Capitol, whose function is similar to that of the Reading Room in that it is prepared only to furnish specified books. It can furnish to the Member a designated law book or the text of a law to which an exact citation is given. It can not make investigations.

It will readily be seen that the Legislative reference service is the only branch of the Library which can meet the actual need of Members for exact data and is in a position, if properly provided for, to be of great value in making available legislative information which the Library can not otherwise furnish and which, should the Member or his secretary undertake the investigation, might prove both difficult and lengthy. On the other hand, a Legislative reference service inadequately provided for, necessitating the employment of untrained and improperly educated assistants, is worse than no service at all. Under such circumstances it is impossible to furnish a Member of Congress with prompt, systematic, and exact data.

The Legislative reference service of the Library of Congress does not do bill drafting. The questions of legislative reference and a bill drafting service have usually been considered together and in a number of the States they are combined in a single organization. Congress, however, has created two separate bill drafting services, one for the House and the other for the Senate. Their work is confined entirely to the form of a bill. They do not make investigations bearing upon questions of policy, but begin their work after the policy has been fixed. However, in determining the language of a bill numerous questions of policy arise and it is from this source that a large number of demands upon the Legislative reference service come. The

Member or committee in charge of the bill may desire assistance in gathering certain information bearing on the question of policy. They may desire to know the state of existing Federal law, or what State legislation there may be in existence on the subject, or what decisions of the Supreme Court or State courts have been handed down, or whether there is pertinent foreign legislation or experience. They may desire certain translations or digests made of foreign or domestic laws, or certain statistics or economic information or historical data, or a statement of current facts or opinion bearing upon the proposed legislation. By assisting the Member or the committee in this manner, upon his request, the Legislative reference service becomes closely related to the bill drafting service, the latter often raising questions with the Member which lead him to call upon the former.

REPORT
OF
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY
BUILDING AND GROUNDS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington, D. C., December 6, 1920

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

The operations of this office include the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building and Grounds, the accounting and disbursement of the appropriations for the Library of Congress, and also the appropriations under the control of the Joint Committee on the Library, including the disbursement of the appropriations for the Botanic Garden.

The various operations of the office are indicated in detail by the financial and statistical tables at the end of this report.

The work accomplished under the head of care and maintenance was much curtailed on account of the impossibility of obtaining sufficient materials with the limited funds available, prices of all materials used still being high and deliveries unsatisfactory during the entire year.

The continued "turnover" in personnel, shown by the table hereafter, left the force with 36 per cent new and inexperienced employees. The total "turnover" in personnel in three years has been 109 per cent. Practically all of those resigning left the service for far better paying positions. Those shown in the table as "dropped" were

nearly all new employees found unsatisfactory after trial. It is hoped that such increases in the statutory salaries will soon be granted as will enable trained employees to remain in the service.

DEFERRED REPAIRS

Repairs requiring outside special artisans had again to be deferred for lack of funds to pay the prevailing high wages. The growing list of such needed repairs include some important items, such as the mosaic Minerva which has for some time been loose from the wall in places and appears to be slowly disintegrating; some of the mosaic ceilings in which cracks have been developing for some time and from which small pieces of mosaic occasionally fall; and some of the marble interior finish which, in a few places, is spalling off from excessive pressure or some slight settlement of the building.

DECORATIVE REPAIRS

Decorative repairs were also, for the reason stated above, mostly deferred. A very large amount of the decorative painting should be cleaned and repaired and some large sections redecorated. To commence this item of much-needed repair work, the employment of one decorator has now been authorized for the next fiscal year.

ELEVATORS

The recommendation for an appropriation for replacing one main passenger elevator machine (not including the car), which was not granted for the coming fiscal year, will be renewed this year. The worn-out condition of the passenger elevator machines and the frequent breakdowns cause a heavy expense and places a strain on the mechanical force responsible for the safe operation of this machinery.

ROOF REPAIRS

The small annual specific appropriations of the last few years for roof repairs have sufficed to maintain the deteriorated copper roof covering in a satisfactory condition generally. During the next fiscal year one section of roof covering about the base of the dome will be replaced by new covering under recent authorization.

CARD DIVISION

The continued and rapid growth of the Card Division still overtaxes the card stack and requires temporary storage in wood cases and pasteboard card trays, notwithstanding liberal appropriations for extensions of the card storage stack.

Owing to great delay in delivery, the completion of the extension to the card storage stack mentioned in the last report will probably not be completed until November, 1920. The accumulated stock of cards will completely fill the new section, and the need for still further extension will be pressing.

FIRE PREVENTION

In the report of 1918 mention was made of a survey of the building with reference to fire prevention. The list of danger points then made is kept constantly in mind with view to elimination or improvement as soon as possible. This year a fireproof vault with steel shelving and fireproof door was constructed in the cellar for storage of copyright motion-picture films, heretofore stored along with other ordinary copyright material on wood shelving in the cellar.

ROOMS FOR CHARWOMEN

Two large rooms in the cellar were fitted up for the charwomen in sanitary manner, including the installation of steel lockers and lavatories.

PROPOSED BOOK STACK IN NORTHEAST COURT

As stated in the reports of the last three years, the need for large additional shelf space for books has been pressing and is now acute.

The only practicable solution of this problem of more book space is the construction of a stack in the northeast court similar to the stack in the corresponding southeast court.

The capacity of the present book stacks will have been reached before relief could be given by the proposed stack even if construction could be commenced at once. Authorization of this extension is believed to be urgently necessary.

VENTILATION OF MAIN READING ROOM

When the stack was erected in the southeast court two ventilating units for the main reading room were thrown out of commission by closing the air intakes. This reduced the fresh air supplied to the reading room by one-quarter. To improve this condition four 42-inch ventilating fans were installed in place of 30-inch fans, thereby more than doubling the air supply to the reading room.

The old 30-inch fans have been utilized to improve ventilation of the old boiler room.

RECEPTION TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

At the request of the Department of State, and with the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library, the use of the Library Building was granted for the purpose of an official reception by Vice President Marshall to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on the evening of November 12, 1919.

In order to obtain the necessary space for checking wraps, serving room for refreshments, and other purposes, it was necessary to move most of the exhibition cases of the main and second floors and to close a few of the divisions of the

Library for a day before and a day after the reception. To minimize any possible damage to the building and furniture, the very considerable task of moving and replacing furniture and the cleaning up, as well as other incidental arrangements, were performed by the mechanical and labor force of the building. This entire force worked day and night willingly and strenuously for about one week to effect the desired arrangements. No damage was done to building, furniture, or exhibits.

It is believed that no one concerned regrets or would criticize the unprecedented use of this building for such a purpose, especially in view of the personality of the cordial, appreciative, and manly guest of honor on that occasion.

However, it is to be hoped that this official reception will not be considered a precedent for the future. The use of the building for reception purposes generally would seriously affect the work of the Library for the time being, and would place a great strain on the employees of this office, upon whom must fall the heaviest burden of the indispensable labor involved, and would almost certainly result in excessive wear and tear and occasional irreparable damage to the building and furniture.

EXHIBITS OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS, ETC.

FUEL, LIGHTS, REPAIRS, AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

Housekeeping department:

Painting in and about the building (labor)...	\$301. 50
Painting (materials).....	628. 98
Laundering.....	214. 81
Dry goods (cleaning cloths, etc.).....	237. 00
Soap powders.....	349. 60
Soaps.....	525. 91
Paper towels.....	217. 50
Housekeeping (miscellaneous supplies).....	1, 221. 99
Toilet supplies.....	248. 30
Exterminating roaches.....	288. 00
	\$4, 233. 59

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Engineer department:

Mail and delivery service—upkeep and repair

of motor vehicles.....	\$1, 608. 65
Hardware and tools.....	532. 66
Repairs.....	516. 72
Plumbing supplies.....	872. 98
Removing refuse.....	74. 26
Oils.....	107. 23
Gas.....	71. 89
Miscellaneous supplies.....	175. 14
Café (equipment).....	808. 15
Machinery (carpenter shop).....	1, 191. 08
Water cooling system (extension).....	287. 83

Electrical department:

Lamps.....	2, 321. 11
Miscellaneous supplies (condulets, holders, shades, fixtures, wire, conduit, tape, etc....	343. 66
Repairs to electrical equipment.....	271. 31

2, 936. 08

Office:

General telephone service of Library (1 central station, 90 substations, and 7 trunk lines).....	1, 354. 46
Stationery.....	145. 45
Car fare.....	15. 25
Express, freight, and drayage.....	32. 60
Telegrams.....	2. 70
Postage stamps.....	20. 00

1, 570. 46

Total expended..... 14, 986. 72

Unexpended..... 13. 28

Appropriation..... 15, 000. 00

REPAIRS TO ROOF

Expended..... 977. 03

Unexpended balance..... 22. 97

Appropriation..... 1, 000. 00

FURNITURE

Typewriting machines:	
New machines (22).....	\$1, 189. 14
Repairs and parts.....	298. 74
	\$1, 487. 88
Repairing and fitting miscellaneous furniture (materials and supplies).....	805. 51
Book trucks (including castors and wheels).....	186. 52
Miscellaneous furniture (including tables, desks, stands, cases, hardware, etc.).....	2, 443. 30
Card catalogue cases.....	2, 529. 70
Carpets and runners.....	203. 10
Express, freight, and drayage.....	104. 94
Shades and curtains.....	116. 46
Hydrostatic copying presses.....	297. 00
Adding and computing machines, parts and repairs.....	517. 13
Desk fans.....	47. 81
Partitions.....	717. 19
Electric work.....	402. 67
Shelving.....	354. 55
Glass table tops.....	737. 75
Screens.....	1, 028. 00
Total expended.....	11, 979. 51
Unexpended.....	20. 49
Appropriation.....	12, 000. 00

EXTENSION OF STEEL STACK FOR STORAGE OF CATALOGUE CARDS

Total expended.....	\$9, 850. 72
Unexpended.....	149. 28
Appropriation.....	10, 000. 00

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APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

For the year, including unfilled orders, also the corresponding appropriations for the preceding and succeeding years, are presented in the following tables:

Object of appropriation	Appropriation, 1919	Appropriation, 1920	Expenditure, 1920	Appropriation, 1921
Library and Copyright Office:				
Salaries.....	\$472,473.11	\$493,892.28	\$489,264.07	\$474,355.00
Salaries, 1920-21.....				625.00
Increase of compensation.....	(4)	(4)	\$ 97,238.97	
Special and temporary service.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Special service, 1920-21.....			63.13	500.00
Contingent expenses.....	\$8,678.09	7,301.72	7 7,294.29	9,000.00
Increase of Library—				
Purchase of books.....	90,000.00	90,000.00	7 890,000.00	90,000.00
Purchase of law books.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	7 3,000.00	3,000.00
Purchase of periodicals.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	7 5,000.00	5,000.00
Total Library and Copyright Office.....	581,151.20	601,194.00	693,860.46	584,480.00
Library Building and Grounds:				
Care and maintenance.....	88,065.00	89,065.00	88,239.20	94,545.00
Increase of compensation.....	(4)	(4)	27,763.80	
Fuel, lights, etc.....	⁹ 21,500.00	¹⁰ 16,000.00	7 15,963.75	¹¹ 28,000.00
Furniture.....	¹² 22,000.00	22,000.00	7 21,830.23	12,000.00
Total Building and Grounds.....	131,565.00	127,065.00	153,796.98	134,545.00
Grand total.....	712,716.20	728,259.00	847,657.44	719,025.00

¹ Includes deficiency appropriation of \$2,142.25, credits of \$1,113.10 by sale of cards, and \$157.76 yet to be credited.

² Includes deficiency appropriation of \$2,700, credits of \$1,321.23 by sale of cards, and \$411.05 yet to be credited.

³ Includes \$37.33 outstanding indebtedness.

⁴ Appropriation indefinite.

⁵ Includes \$9.33 outstanding indebtedness.

⁶ Including deficiency appropriation of \$1,371.37, \$1 sale of photo duplications, and \$5.72 yet to be credited.

⁷ Including unfilled orders.

⁸ Any unexpended balance to be available for ensuing year.

⁹ Including \$2,000 for repairs to roof, \$1,500 for pointing up exterior stonework, and \$3,000 for refitting boiler room and coal vault.

¹⁰ Including \$1,000 for repairs to roof.

¹¹ Including \$1,000 for repairs to roof, \$1,000 for pointing exterior stonework, \$4,000 for refitting old boiler room and coal vault, and \$6,000 for new roof covering over attic space around octagon at base of dome.

¹² Includes \$10,000 for card storage stack.

Object of appropriation	Appropriation, 1919	Appropriation, 1920	Expenditure, 1920	Appropriation, 1921
Botanic Garden:				
Salaries	\$24,330.00	\$27,400.00	\$28,148.90	\$46,916.00
Increase of compensation	(4)	(4)	10,885.75	(4)
Improving garden	15,000.00	¹² 18,675.00	¹⁴ 18,590.90	25,571.00
Improving buildings	15,800.00	¹⁶ 16,450.00	¹⁴ 16,445.90	.....
Total Botanic Garden	55,130.00	62,525.00	74,071.45	72,487.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interests account)	¹⁸ 842.65	¹⁸ 1,029.10	1,026.50	¹⁸ 802.60

⁴ Appropriation indefinite.

¹² Includes \$675 deficiency.

¹⁴ Includes outstanding indebtedness.

¹⁶ Includes \$100 deficiency.

¹⁸ Includes balance from preceding year and additional appropriation of \$800.

SALE OF WASTE PAPER

Waste paper which accumulated from the office and Library business during the year was sold at the highest competitive rate offered, which was 51 cents per 100 pounds. At this rate 277,088 pounds were removed, yielding proceeds amounting to \$1,413.14, which were deposited in the Treasury as an item of "miscellaneous receipts."

18878°—20—15

VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL YEAR 1920

Month	From 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.	From 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Daily average	Num- ber of days
1919						
July.....	45,564	33,775	4,821	678	2,645	30
August.....	53,539	38,615	5,026	654	2,973	31
September.....	50,040	35,995	4,767	680	2,967	29
October.....	53,407	32,869	8,035	2,004	2,783	31
November.....	51,252	25,410	5,503	832	2,555	30
December.....	40,612	16,276	3,638	822	1,896	30
1920						
January.....	38,714	16,752	3,039	1,135	1,789	31
February.....	39,364	17,571	4,216	1,107	1,963	29
March.....	48,041	26,602	4,586	968	2,408	31
April.....	51,826	29,899	4,855	1,942	2,724	30
May.....	61,936	43,301	8,139	2,336	3,395	31
June.....	44,173	32,249	4,832	589	2,547	30
Total....	578,468	349,314	.....	.....	.....	363

Total number of visitors during year, 927,782.

Average for 363 days, 2,556.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES

All claims chargeable to the appropriations made for the fiscal year 1918 have been settled, so far as known, including those paid directly by the Treasury Department on auditor's certificates. The unexpended balances of these appropriations have been added to the surplus fund of the Treasury in the following amounts:

Library:

Salaries.	\$5, 602. 59	
Special and temporary service.	5. 61	
Contingent expenses.	4. 56	
Increase of Library—		
Purchase of law books.	\$4. 62	
Purchase of periodicals.	7. 59	
		<u>12. 21</u>
		\$5, 624. 97

Building and grounds:

Care and maintenance (salaries)	1, 204. 76	
Fuel, lights, etc.	1, 617. 19	
Fuel, lights, etc., 1917-18.	2, 212. 93	
Furniture.	12. 43	
		<u>5, 047. 31</u>

Botanic Garden:

Salaries.	6. 25	
Improving gardens.	4. 58	
Improving buildings.	3. 47	
New boilers, 1917-18.	37. 00	
		<u>51. 30</u>

Removing fences and walls, Botanic Garden. 2, 500. 00

13, 223. 58

ORGANIZATION

The organization which operated under the direction of the Superintendent was as follows:

Superintendent:

Chief clerk—

- 3 clerks.
- 1 property clerk.
- 2 telephone operators.
- 1 messenger.
- 1 assistant messenger.

Chief engineer—

- 1 electrician.
- 4 assistant engineers.
- 2 machinists.
- 2 wiremen.
- 1 plumber.
- 2 carpenters.
- 1 painter.
- 3 elevator conductors.
- 9 skilled laborers.

Captain of watch—

- 2 lieutenants of watch.
- 19 watchmen.
- 4 check boys.
- 2 attendants, ladies' room.

Foreman of laborers—

- 1 skilled laborer.
- 16 laborers.
- 1 mistress of charwomen.
- 1 assistant mistress of charwomen.
- 58 charwomen.

Total number of employees, 142.

Separations from the service were as follows:

	Resigned	Dropped
Clerk.....	1	.....
Foreman.....	1	.....
Watchmen.....	7	1.
Elevator conductor.....	2	.....
Assistant messenger.....	2	.....
Skilled laborer.....	2	.....
Painter.....	.....	1
Charwomen.....	13	3
Attendant.....	1	1
Check boys.....	5	1
Laborers.....	8	3
Total.....	42	¹ 10

¹ All but one of those dropped were new employees found to be unsatisfactory after trial.

New employees required, 36.6 per cent.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK L. AVERILL

Superintendent Library Building and Grounds

The Honorable

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

The Honorable

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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